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WASHINGTON.

Important Words and Acts in the House.

REPLY OF MR. DAWES TO MR. BUTLER.

Satisfaction With His Explanations on All Sides.

Passage of a Bill Abolishing the Franking Privilege.

Sharp Debate on the Admittance of a Virginia Representative.

The Gold Investigation—Testimony of Important Witnesses—American Registers to Ships—The American and Oriental Steamship Project.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The question is settled as to who is the leader of the House of Representatives—it is HENRY L. DAWES. His speech to-day was a masterly effort, not because it was an attempt to vindicate his first speech, but because it was a fair, honest, clear statement of the case as it stands; doing the Departments the justice to say that, while his figures were just as they appeared in the estimate books, the latter were nevertheless so much more in detail than in former years that they did the Departments injustice. But for that he was not to blame, and, so far as his object and desire were concerned, which was to create increased vigilance in the direction of reduced expenditure, he did not think these differences between himself and the Departments would be serious or important. He was confident that he had the coöperation of the Executive in the work, notwithstanding the self-constituted championship set up by his colleague, (General BUTLER.) The speech was listened to with the most earnest attention throughout, though nearly two hours and a half long. Both parties in the House indorsed it, and there is no longer any occasion for charging Mr. DAWES with enmity towards the Executive and the Departments. He has struck the right chord, which will be felt throughout this session of Congress and save millions to the country.

THE GOLD INVESTIGATION.

The Banking and Currency Committee had a busy session this morning. The following witnesses were before them: A. R. CORBIN, JOS. SELIGMAN, W. B. CHAPIN, and a Mr. SAMPSON, a detective of the New-York Sub-Treasury. Mr. CORBIN arrived last night, and took private quarters in B-street, South Capitol Hill. He appeared before the Committee, and occupied their attention for about an hour. At first he was not communicative, but gradually seemed more so, and gave indications that as a witness he might be worked to considerable advantage to the investigation. The Committee did not fairly get him opened to-day, and he is to be the principal witness for to-morrow. On some points he is said to be quite communicative, and to be able to remember very distinctly everything that was said; but on other points he is entirely at fault. Mr. CORBIN had hardly arrived before he was besieged by the self-constituted newspaper investigation committee, but his reticence has thus far baffled the interviewers. Mr. CHAPIN was the messenger sent to GOULD with the letter from CORBIN to the President, at Washington, Penn. He testified that he knew nothing of the contents of the letter, but delivered it to the President and received the answer, "No reply," whereupon he telegraphed, "Letter delivered all right." General BUTTERFIELD, and C. C. NORVELL, of the TIMES, are expected to appear to-morrow.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

There is an apparent misapprehension in some quarters as to the future action of the Georgia Legislature regarding the election of Senators. It seems to be taken for granted that the law of Congress contemplated such action. Nothing is further from the fact; and this is so understood by the President and by a majority of the Senate. The law never contemplated an invalidation of all the action of the Georgia Legislature as organized by General MEADE; it only provided for the correction of the error made in expelling rightfully elected members in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. When this is fully done the object of the law is accomplished. And if Messrs. HILL and MILLER, the Senators elect, present themselves they will doubtless be sworn in, provided they can qualify in other respects.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House to-day, by an almost unanimous vote, passed the bill abolishing the franking privilege. It is accompanied by a provision, however, which will excite the ire of the country Press. It abolishes the law providing for the free circulation of newspapers in the county where published. Members were unwilling to yield their own privilege without cutting off that of their home organs also. This is fair, of course, though it rather redounds to the benefit of the city Press.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia is at last fully restored to the Union. The President to-day notified Congress that he had signed the bill, and immediately thereafter Senator LEWIS appeared, and was sworn in without objection from any quarter. Senator JOHNSTON has not yet arrived. There will probably be some scrutiny in his case, as there is some question whether his disabilities are fully removed or not, and his credentials will therefore probably be sent to the Judiciary Committee. In the House four members appeared and were sworn, viz., PLATT, MILNES, RIDGWAY and PORTER. A very sharp and somewhat laughable debate occurred on PORTER's admission. He is the super-Radical who furnished SUMNER with his facts and points against the admission of the State, and who was convicted of disloyalty by a Military Commission during the war. There were no charges against him in Committee, and they, therefore, had no occasion to go behind his certificate. But the Democrats seized the opportunity to protest, in the most sanctimonious manner, against the admission of such a traitor. FERNANDO WOOD created great merriment by an outburst of loyal indignation at the idea of such a thing, and said he would cut loose from his own party forever before he would vote for the admission of a man so notorious for his disloyalty as PORTER was. Democratic lawyers, like MARSHALL and WOODWARD, however, held that the House could not go behind the certificate on a *prima facie* case, and he must therefore be admitted, and he was sworn. He does not add to the calibre of the House, either mentally, morally, or politically.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

Both the Senate and the House Committees on Commerce were in session this morning, but nothing of importance was done in the former. In the House Committee the subject of Marine Hospitals was considered at great length. There is a proposition before the Committee to place these establishments under proper control and supervision, which, it is stated, is not now the case. Large appropriations are annually voted for their support, and it is made the duty of the Collectors of Ports to see that they are properly managed and conducted. But it is felt that, owing to the manifestly onerous and important duties of these officers, detail is in a great measure neglected, and the result is a loss to the Government of many thousands of dollars. The bill before this Committee looks to an entire reorganization of the whole system, and the appointment of Medical Director, whose sole duty it shall be to see that they are properly managed and conducted. The matter was referred to a sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. DIXON, CONGER and O'NEIL.

AMERICAN REGISTERS TO SHIPS.

Senator CRAGIN, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and Mr. DIXON, Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, have had several consultations recently on the subject of granting American registers to ships, and both these gentlemen have decided to bring their respective Committees together for the purpose of agreeing on some definite line of policy on the subject. Both Mr. CRAGIN and Mr. DIXON are in favor of the utmost liberality on the subject, from a desire to recover as much as possible our commercial supremacy, and thus promoting the advancement of the shipbuilding interests. There is a large number of applications to naturalize vessels before both Committees, and some important legislation on the subject may be expected during the present session of Congress.

OCEAN STEAM LINES.

The Mediterranean and Oriental steamship project was considered at the meeting of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day, but no definite result was reached. There is a general desire, or at least feeling, in favor of subsidizing a line of steamships to Europe among Congressmen, but the great obstacle in the matter appears to be the difficulty of hitting on a scheme which will not ultimately result in taking money out of the Treasury without benefiting the country in any way, or making a single step towards the advancement of the object in view, viz., that of building up American commerce, and in some part regarding our commercial supremacy on the ocean. There is hardly one of the different schemes at present before Congress which is not regarded with suspicion and distrust. It is felt that in nearly all cases the main object of the promoters of these enterprises is to get a sufficient encouragement from the Government to enhance the price of stock, when the original movers of the speculations would sell out at a nice advance on the original investment.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

James Jennings, Receiver of Public Moneys at Ionia, Mich.; John Eaton, Jr., of Tennessee, Commissioner of Education, in place of Barnard, to be removed; Hampton Aulick, Assistant Surgeon in the Navy; Lieutenant Samuel S. Wilson, Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy; First Lieutenant H. B. Lowry, Captain in the Marine Corps; Second Lieutenant R. R. Neill, First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps; Israel S. Adams, Collector of Customs at Great Egg Harbor, N. J.; Jarvis H. Bartlett, Collector of Customs at Little Egg Harbor, N. J.; Wm. G. Williams, Postmaster at Watertown, N. Y.; Bruce Johnson, Postmaster at Shelbyville, Ind.

A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

The proceedings and sentence in the case of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. BLOODGOOD, who was recently tried by Court Martial at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and found guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline in having violently assaulted, with intent to bodily harm, Lieutenant O'CONNOR, of the Third Cavalry, and of having confined said Lieutenant O'CONNOR under arrest without sufficient cause, has been approved by the President, and in accordance therewith Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel BLOODGOOD has been dismissed the service of the United States.

COLORED RECRUITS GOING WEST.

The Superintendent of the mounted recruiting service at Carlisle Barracks has been ordered to send all the disposable colored troops at that point to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where, upon arrival, they will, with colored cavalry recruits now there, be assigned to the Tenth United States Cavalry.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 27.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. RAMSEY, DRAKE, PRATT, PATTERSON, CONKLING and FENTON for the abolition of the franking privilege.

One of the petitions presented by Mr. FENTON contained the signatures of 4,681 citizens of New-York City. Another petition was presented by Mr. FENTON from the trustees of the Seaman's Friend and Retreat, of New-York, asking for Congressional action to secure adequate provisions by the United States or State Government for the support of sick and disabled seamen arriving at the port of New-York. Also a resolution from the Board of Trade, of Buffalo, for the repeal of the income tax.

THE SAN FRANCISCO WHISKY SEIZURES.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN the resolution relating to the recent seizure of distilled spirits in San Francisco, was taken up. After a short discussion the bill was then indefinitely postponed upon a division—30 to 15.

OMAHA A PORT OF DELIVERY.

Mr. THAYER called up the bill to establish a port of delivery at Omaha, Nebraska. After a short discussion on the expediency of abolishing some of the ports of entry the bill was passed.

VIRGINIA AND HER SENATORS.

The Vice-President communicated to the Senate the fact that the President had signed the Virginia bill.

Mr. BOREMAN said one of the Senators elect from Virginia, JOHN F. LEWIS, was present, and moved that he be qualified. The credentials of JOHN F. LEWIS and JOHN W. JOHNSON, Senators elect from Virginia, were then read. Mr. LEWIS then appeared before the Speaker's desk, when the usual oath of office was administered by the Chair.

THE CURRENCY DISCUSSION RESUMED.

The Currency bill was then taken up, and Mr. HOWE reviewed the various propositions suggested by the Senators who had spoken in the discussion. He asked: Why not take off all restriction and let the people waste all the money they wanted to invest in banking? Our currency would not be endangered if care was taken that one class of paper should be retired as fast as another came into use. The objection to this was based upon the supposition that the people would prefer national notes to bank notes, but the answer to that was, that the good sense of the people would give preference to the best circulation, and that would be the one most readily convertible into coin. If this object could not at once be accomplished, Congress should at least start out on the road that would reach to it. As a Western man, he asked that the West should have the banking facilities which they needed, of which they were deprived by the present grossly unequal distribution.

Mr. SAWYER favored the proposition suggested by Mr. MORTON as calculated to meet the pressing requirements without creating any disturbance of the business interests of the country.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, referring to the assertion that the Northeastern banks had derived an undue advantage in the disposition of the present banking capital of the country, said the circumstances under which the present system was adopted should not be forgotten. It was adopted as a war measure as the only means to sustain the credit of the nation. The law authorizing it went so far as to impose upon the New-England and New-York banks a tax almost amounting to confiscation unless they came into the new system. The West declined to avail itself of the system, and the South, owing to the war, was not in a condition to avail itself of the banking privileges. It should not now be made a reproach upon the loyal States that the law making the present distribution was then accepted. He would support the proposition presented by the Committee for $45,000,000, on account of its fairness and necessity; and he asserted his opposition to any present increase of that amount.

Mr. MORTON said the proposition to limit the increase to forty-five millions, on the ground that this amount would satisfy the South and West for a year or two, was confessedly a half-way measure. He would rather have Congress grant too much than too little, and therefore proposed the increase of sixty-five millions. If this was not all taken, no harm would result. The addition of sixty-five million dollars, as proposed by the amendment, would make an aggregate of less than one hundred and twenty million dollars for nearly three-fourths of the entire population, while nearly two hundred million dollars would be reserved to the States with one-fourth of the population. He would ask why it was the South and West were so grudgingly allowed the poor pittance of sixty-five million dollars? It was to the interest of the New-England States to be liberal. His amendment would only take thirteen millions from the States having the largest excess, in case the fifty-two million dollars for which he provided was exhausted. Cincinnati, with a population of two hundred and fifty thousand, and an immense commerce and manufactures, had $6,333,000 of national bank currency; Chicago, with a population of three hundred thousand, and a commerce only second to New-York, had $6,460,000; Indianapolis, with a population of fifty-five thousand, had $1,690,000; Detroit, with a population of eighty thousand, had $2,375,000; Milwaukee and St. Louis had like proportions; New-York, with about nine hundred thousand population, has about sixty-six million dollars; Boston, with two hundred and fifty thousand population, has forty-one million dollars; Providence, with thirty-five thousand population, had nearly sixteen million dollars; Hartford, with thirty-five thousand population, had $7,062,000. Under the provisions of the bill for the issue of coin notes the banks which might be established east of the Rocky Mountains would, he believed, be used for gold gambling purposes. Referring to the Pacific States, for whose benefit the bill was chiefly designed, he said that financially they had been unfriendly to the credit of the United States, having uniformly rejected our currency, preferring to adhere to gold and silver.

Mr. CASSERLY said that California had never rejected the currency of the Government, but while using lawful gold and silver, they had always been ready to receive paper at its fair value. There could be, he thought, no valid argument against their right to do that.

Mr. CORBETT explained that in the Pacific States, after the premium on gold had advanced, it was very difficult to establish a banking system under the National Currency act. There was but one bank in the State of Oregon, that at Portland, which issued a national bank note. This condition of things was attributable to a coin circulation, and not to any unfriendly feeling toward the Government currency.

Mr. MORTON said the banks there were constantly resisting the introduction of currency from this side of the continent.

Mr. CASSERLY, by way of correction of what he supposed to be Mr. MORTON's mistake, said the most strenuous opposition to the introduction of paper currency and the exclusion of their own, came from the body of the people themselves. Values in California were gold values, and business was conducted on that basis.

Mr. MORTON contended that the people of California had treated our currency exactly as did the people of Canada; when he went to Canada he had to exchange his money and buy gold, and when he went to California he had to do the same thing.

Mr. CORBETT suggested that upon the same process of reasoning the New-York importers were disloyal, because they dealt on a coin basis.

Mr. MORTON disclaimed having made any charge of disloyalty against the people of the Pacific States, and proceeded to show that here gold was at a premium and paper at par, while in California gold was at par and paper at a discount. That was the difference. He argued that the effect of the amendment of Mr. SUMNER would be to [illegible] the interest bearing debt $30,000,000, and compel an additional payment by the Government of $3,000,000 annually in interest. He referred to the law which pledged the Government to redeem all the United States notes in coin, which was part of the act pledging the faith of the Government to pay the bonds in gold.

Mr. PATTERSON said New-England had been made the scapegoat in the present discussion without sufficient provocation. She had been made accountable for the stringency of the money market at the West and South. The facts were, that in the first banking act it was provided that $150,000,000 were to be distributed, according to capital and business of the various States. In the next act that provision was left out, but in the act of 1865 it was renewed because the Government found itself in want of money. Congress did not think it best to issue more greenbacks or legal tender, because by so doing they were interrupting the business of the country, and it was necessary business should continue in order that the war might be carried on. But the Government needed more money, and the money was in New-England, and some provision was necessary by which New-England money could be secured to the Government to carry on the war, and so the State banks were taxed ten per cent. to make the capital in those banks unproductive.

Mr. MORTON remarked that it was necessary to drive the State banks out of circulation, in order to give room to the circulation of the national banks.

Mr. PATTERSON continued, remarking that it was necessary, by crowding the State banks out of existence, to force capitalists of New-England to take this national bank stock, and thus aid the Government. New-England was thus forced to take this national bank stock, and gentlemen should not now come here from the South and West and complain that she had the lion's share of circulation; she had simply done her duty under compulsion. It was not her fault that the South and West had not taken their quota. Mr. PATTERSON proceeded to demonstrate that what was wanting was a radical change in our whole financial system, by instituting a system of office banks.

Mr. SAWYER said he did not complain of the unfair distribution by which New-England enjoyed more than her share of banking capital under the law, but desired to protest against the claim which had been set up here that she was entitled to this undue preference on account of patriotism. He claimed the facts showed that at the close of the war not one-third of the bank circulation had been distributed, and as the law required the distribution of $150,000,000, according to population, the South was then entitled to receive her share, and would have received it if the law had been adhered to. He then alluded to the difficulty to which the cotton planters of the South were subjected in raising money to carry on their operations.

Mr. PATTERSON, in the course of a reply, said that New-England having been originally forced to accept this bank stock, South Carolina now proposes to say it should be wrested from her simply because she is making a profit from it.

Mr. CAMERON moved to adjourn. After an ineffectual effort by Messrs. DRAKE and SHERMAN to secure an understanding that a vote would be taken to-morrow (Friday), the motion was agreed to, and at 4:12 o'clock P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By unanimous consent bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. SCOFIELD—Authorizing the indemnity fund paid by China and Japan to be covered into the Treasury.

By Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin—To establish steamship lines.

By Mr. GILFILLAN—Requiring national banks going into liquidation to deposit lawful money in place of their circulating notes, and to take up their bonds.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Bills were reported and recommitted as follows:

By Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands—To prevent the further sale of public lands, except as provided for in the Preëmption and Homestead laws, and the laws for disposing of town sites and mineral land.

By Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee on Railroads and Canals—To authorize the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Washington City to Cleveland, Ohio, or Erie, Penn., by the nearest direct route.

THE VIRGINIA OATH.

Mr. DAVIS called up the bill introduced by him yesterday, to amend the Virginia bill by construing the word oath to include affirmations. Passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions of inquiry were offered and adopted as follows:

By Mr. MOORE, of New-Jersey—As to why Harbor Masters' fees, health fees and State Hospital fees are allowed to be collected at the New-York Custom House, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court that such fees were unlawful.

By Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota—Relative to the improvement of navigation of the Mississippi River, at or near the Falls of St. Anthony. Also as to the reduction of postage rates between Sweden and the United States.

By Mr. BURDETT—As to the building for the Post Office, Courts, &c., at Jefferson City, Mo.

By Mr. ARCHER—As to the abstraction of stamps from the Havre de Grace Post Office.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced the following as the Select Committee on the Postal Telegraph bill: Messrs. Washburn of Wisconsin, Lawrence, Dawes, Davis, Palmer, Woodward, Beck.

THE VIRGINIA REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PAINE moved that such of the Virginia members as to whose right to seats there was no objection should now be sworn in. Messrs. PLATT, RIDGWAY and MILNES thereupon came forward and took the oath of office.

Mr. WOOD objected to the oath being administered to Mr. PORTER, and read, as the ground of his objection, the charges and specifications upon which he (Mr. PORTER) had been convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, which sentence had been approved by Major-General B. F. BUTLER; that Mr. PORTER was convicted of declaring publicly, in a tavern at Norfolk, that "this Government was a d—d humbug from beginning to end; that ABRAHAM LINCOLN was doing everything he could for his own election, and that this was a rotten, bogus, corrupt Government from beginning to end."

Mr. PAINE, in answer to Mr. WOOD, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a telegram from Mr. BUTLER, dated May 5, 1865, stating that CHARLES H. PORTER, in a heated discussion, had used words which, being reported to him, he was obliged to notice. He had, however, omitted all the onerous part of the judgment of the Commission, because the case, and his previous acts, showed that PORTER had not, in fact, been disloyal.

Mr. ROOT remarked that the gentlemen on the other side of the House were frequently making such imputations, and that if men were to be ruled out for such expressions, the members from the other side would rule themselves out.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked Mr. PAINE whether Mr. PORTER had ever taken back the expressions charged against him?

Mr. PAINE said he did not know; he had never conferred with him on the subject.

Mr. SARGENT asked Mr. WOOD whether he was prepared to say that any person should be excluded from membership in the House for having used such language.

Mr. WOOD said he did not believe that anybody was fit to sit in the House who considered the Government of the United States a humbug, or who denounced the President in such scurrilous terms.

Mr. SARGENT remarked that he had simply wanted to get the profession of faith.

Mr. WHITTEMORE asked Mr. WOOD (sarcastically) whether he did not think it better to treat that class of people with conciliation and kindness.

Mr. WOOD—Yes, but not to give them front seats.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Not to put them alongside the gentleman from South Carolina. [Laughter.] I wish the gentleman from California to tell us what he thinks of such sentiments.

Mr. SARGENT, in reply to Mr. ELDRIDGE, said that he would hazard the opinion that if gentlemen were to be excluded from the House, who could be proved to have used such language, the seats on his left (the Democratic side) would be pretty generally vacant. [Laughter.]

Mr. WOODWARD declared, with some excitement, that the assertions of the gentleman from California were slanderous.

Mr. PAINE resumed the floor, and insisted on the previous question.

The previous question having been seconded, and the main question ordered, Mr. HOLMAN moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question, which motion gave him the right to the floor for an hour. He divided his time among members on both sides. An excited discussion ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Holman, Smith of Oregon, Beck, Voorhees, Sargent, Cox, Mayham, Woodward, Butler of Massachusetts, Wood, Morgan and Eldridge.

Mr. HOLMAN reminded the House of the exclusion of Messrs. YOUNG and BROWN, members elect from Kentucky, on the pretence of their having used expressions that were regarded as disloyal.

Mr. VOORHEES said that there was no reason against PORTER being sworn in, as he held that the House had no power to make the inquiry into his record if his constituents sent him here.

Mr. SARGENT recalled the fact that during the last Congress Mr. WOOD had been censured by the House for declaring, in a speech, that he would vote against "this most infamous bill of a most infamous Congress," and asserted that the Democratic Party had, from the beginning of the rebellion, thrown its influence in the scale against the Government.

Mr. COX declared that that statement was not true. He was in Congress at the breaking out of the rebellion, and was among the first, if not the first, to denounce secession. The great body of the Democrats had stood by DOUGLAS and the Union. If all those who made expressions against the Union before the war were excluded from the House half the seats on the other side would be empty.

Mr. SARGENT repeated that the Democratic Party of the North had not been during the war in sympathy with the Government. A Democratic President, a Northern man, had sent a message to Congress, stating that he had no power to coerce a State, and in that he had been fortified by Attorney-General BLACK, a Northern Democrat.

Mr. MAYHAM made a remark as to the editor of the New-York Republican paper advocating the right of secession. At this time the confusion and excitement had increased to such an extent that the Speaker had to resort to a strenuous use of the gavel, and to request members to resume their seats. Order having been restored, Mr. WOODWARD said he rose to reply to the slanderous charge made against the Democratic Party by the gentleman from California. If the Democratic Party of the North had not recruited the army of the Union the Southern Confederacy would be now an accomplished fact.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, reminded the other side of the House of the amount of joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth. As to the rank and file of the army having been chiefly Democratic, he agreed with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (WOODWARD,) but the soldiers changed very soon. He had himself a body guard of one hundred and one from Pennsylvania, and without a word from him they all voted for Mr. LINCOLN, except the trumpeter, and he had been court martialed that morning for being late in sounding the reveille. He voted for McCLELLAN. [Laughter.]

Mr. WOOD considered this a good opportunity to test the consistency of the other side, and to present the poisoned chalice to their own lips. He did not, however, agree with the members on his own side that the House would not be justified in inquiring into the record of a member elect. He would not sit here with an enemy to his country.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, referring to Mr. BUTLER's quotation as to the joy in heaven over repentant sinners, said he could not help but think that there was no gentleman on the floor of the House who could create such a thrill of joy in heaven as the gentleman from Massachusetts, by repenting. [Laughter.]

The motion to reconsider was finally laid on the table by yeas 153, nays 5, and Mr. PORTER was sworn in as a member from Virginia.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to abolish the franking privilege, and asked to have it made a special order.

Mr. CULLOM—I hope it will be put on its passage now.

Mr. HOLMAN—No objection to that.

Mr. ORTH—Let us pass it now.

The bill was read.

It repeals all laws giving to any officer or department of the Government, or other persons, the right either to send or receive through the mail, free of postage, any letter, document, or other mail matter. Section 2 provides that the act shall take effect on and after the 1st of July, 1870.

Mr. CULLOM—Let the bill be put on its passage at once, without any speeches.

Mr. INGERSOLL—Let that be done.

Mr. STEVENSON suggested an amendment to strike out the second section.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he desired to have the bill made a special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. CULLOM said there was no objection to putting it on its passage now.

Mr. HOLMAN and others—None whatever.

Mr. STEVENSON—Let us pass it, and be done with it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Very well; the bill is before the House. I move the previous question on its passage.

The previous question was seconded, and Mr. FARNSWORTH having an hour to advocate the bill, parceled out the time, which was occupied in a discussion upon the question, participated in by Messrs. Farnsworth, Logan, Getz, Butler of Massachusetts, Benton, Beck, Ward, Laflin, Judd, Eldridge, Ferris, Hill, Cox, Wood, Potter, Whittemore, Ingersoll, Conger and Ela.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, inquired whether the bill would cut off free newspapers.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—It does; it cuts off everything.

Mr. BUTLER—All right. [Laughter.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he concurred with his Committee in reporting this bill, but not for the reason given by the Postmaster-General. He did not believe that the Post Office Department was going to make a saving of $5,000,000 by the abolition of the franking privilege, or anything like it. He did not think that the mails would be carried for much less than they were carried now. The main reason why he was in favor of abolishing the franking privilege was that he thought the effect would be to abolish the stupendous amount of public printing done by order of Congress. No more heavy books and documents will be sent free through the mails, and therefore they would not be printed. It was generally supposed that members of Congress made a good deal of popularity and respect for themselves by sending books and document to their constituents. That was a mistake. Take, for instance, the Agricultural Report, the most popular document printed by Congress. Each member had 800 copies for distribution among his constituents. He had himself about 25,000 voters, and he did not understand why 24,200 of them should be taxed to supply 800 of them with that book. So it was with every other book printed.

Mr. LAFLIN, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, remarked that the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. FARNSWORTH,) had made the strongest point he could make in favor of the bill when he said it would lessen the public printing, but he could not sanction the statement that it would effect a saving of $1,000,000, or near such a sum of money in that way. He wished to say and to proclaim to the country, in behalf of a much-abused Congress, what the real fact was. Congress was being held responsible all over the country for expenditures that are made beyond and outside of the vote authorizing the public printing. The last report of the Congressional Printer showed that the amount of printing, binding, lithographing and engraving ordered by the House of Representatives the last year was $440,473, and of that amount over $300,000 were expended on three books—the Agricultural Report costing a little over $100,000, the Mechanical Report a little over $200,000, and the Globe the balance. Could the farmers of the country say that Congress was extravagant in paying 25 cents a volume for the Agricultural Report? The printing for the Senate cost $110,000, and when those two amounts, $440,473 and $110,000 were added together, they showed the cost of the public printing for the two Houses. He was asked by the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations if he could tell how much the printing of the Departments had cost. He had not the figures at hand, but he would venture to make the statement in round numbers that the printing for the Departments for the same time was between $600,000 and $800,000.

Mr. JUDD—What is the total cost of printing?

Mr. LAFLIN—Some where near $1,700,000.

Mr. WOOD made the point of order that under the rule no member should vote on any question in which he had an immediate and personal interest. [Laughter.]

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

Mr. INGERSOLL inquired whether the bill cut off free exchanges of newspapers?

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that it did. It did not require the prepayment of postage on newspapers, but it did require the payment of postage on all newspapers and all letters.

Finally, the discussion was closed and the bill passed—yeas 174, nays 14, as follows:

YEAS.

Adams,	Fitch,	Pomeroy,
Allison,	Garfield,	Porter,
Ambler,	Getz,	Potter,
Ames,	Gilfillan,	Prosser,
Archer,	Gladding,	Randall,
Armstrong,	Greene,	Reading,
Arnell,	Hale,	Rice,
Asper,	Hamill,	Sanford,
Axtell,	Hamilton,	Sargent,
Bailey,	Hawkins,	Sawyer,
Banks,	Hawley,	Schenck,
Barnum,	Hay,	Schumaker,
Beaman,	Heaton,	Scofield,
Beatty,	Heflin,	Shanks,
Beck,	Hill,	Sheldon, (La.)
Benjamin,	Hoar,	Sheldon, (N. Y.)
Benton,	Holman,	Slocum,
Bingham,	Ingersoll,	Smith, (Ohio,)
Bird,	Jenckes,	Smith, (Oregon,)
Blair,	Jones, (Ky.,)	Smith, (Tenn.,)
Bowen,	Judd,	Smith, (Vt.,)
Boyd,	Julian,	Smyth,
Brooks, (Mass.,)	Kelley,	Starkweather,
Brooks, (N. Y.,)	Kellogg,	Stevens,
Buck,	Kelsey,	Stevenson,
Buckley,	Kerr,	Stiles,
Buffinton,	Ketcham,	Stokes,
Burchard,	Knott,	Stoughton,
Burdett,	Laflin,	Strader,
Burr,	Lash,	Strickland,
Cake,	Lawrence,	Strong,
Cessna,	Logan,	Swann,
Churchill,	Loughridge,	Taffe,
Clarke,	Lynch,	Tanner,
Cleveland,	Marshall,	Tillman,
Cobb, (Wis.,)	Mayham,	Townsend,
Cobb, (N. C.,)	McCarthy,	Trimble,
Coburn,	McCormick,	Twichell,
Cook,	McCrary,	Tyner,
Conger,	McGrew,	Upson,
Cowles,	McNeely,	Van Auken,
Cox,	Mercur,	Van Horn,
Crebs,	Moore, (N. J.,)	Van Trump,
Cullom,	Morgan,	Ward,
Davis,	Morrell, (Penn.,)	Washburn, (Wis.,)
Dawes,	Morrill, (Me.,)	Washburn, (Mass.)
Dickinson,	Myers,	Welker,
Dixon,	Negley,	Wells,
Donley,	Niblack,	Wheeler,
Dox,	O'Neill,	Whittemore,
Duval,	Orth,	Wilkinson,
Dyer,	Packard,	Willard,
Ela,	Packer,	Williams,
Farnsworth,	Paine,	Wilson, (Minn.,)
Ferris,	Palmer,	Wilson, (Ohio,)
Ferry,	Phelps,	Winans,
Finkelnburg,	Platt,	Winchester,
Fisher,	Poland,	Witcher—174.

NAYS.

Briggs,	Johnson,	Sherrod,
Boles,	Reeves,	Stone,
Butler, (Tenn.,)	Ridgway,	Wood,
Griswold,	Rogers,	Woodward—14.
Haldeman,	Roots,	

Mr. CHURCHILL, from the Committee of Elections, reported a resolution that H. D. FOSTER was not entitled to a seat from the Twenty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania, and that JOHN COVODE was, and gave notice that he would call up the resolution for action next Tuesday.

THE APPROPRIATIONS—MR. DAWES TO MR. BUTLER.

The House at 2:30 o'clock went into Committee on the Whole, Mr. CESSNA in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. DAWES addressed the Committee in reply to Mr. BUTLER's speech of yesterday, undertaking to prove that his own speech, which had been arraigned yesterday, was made on a fitting occasion; that the speech was true, and that it was proper that he should make it. He had been charged with having, with his eyes open, prostituted his official position to the benefit of the Democratic Party, and to the sacrifice of his own credit. His first speech was delivered upon a bill involving a great public work, involving immediately, as he thought, and ultimately certainly, the expenditure of a large sum of public money. He had been charged with the duty, in company with eight other members of the House, of taking care of the public expenditures, and it had been the opinion of that Committee that that was a proper occasion, through one of its members, to express to the House the reasons of its objection to the bill, and it had fallen to his lot to give utterance to those reasons. He stood to-day, after more than a week since its delivery, to submit to the judgment of his peers; that not only was it a fit reason for delivering the speech when he did deliver it, but what he uttered was, in all essential and important particulars, the truth. Mr. DAWES then proceeded, with the book of estimates in his hands, to refer to item after item of the estimates of the various Departments, and to show that his original statement in regard to the excess of estimates over the appropriations of last year were in every respect correct. Passing on from the figures he said: I should rejoice as much as any man at any development going to show how much the people of this country have been relieved of the burden of taxation by a reduction of expenditure since ANDREW JOHNSON left the Presidential chair. But the question that I was investigating, and the inquiry that I was putting to the country was, whether as between this year and the next year, the tendency of expenditures was upwards or downwards, and I feel it a duty for me to contribute what was in my power, if I thought I saw that the tendency was upwards, to induce those who are responsible in these halls in the administration of the Government, to so manage public affairs that the tendency should be downwards, not upwards. Now, sir, figures may be piled upon figures, "Ossa upon Pelion," mountains high, to show the difference between ANDREW JOHNSON's Administration in that regard and the first year of our Administration; but they do not rest upon my shoulders. Broadsides may be fired from that point of view, but the missiles will fall harmless at my feet; for there is nothing in all that I said that had any reference whatever to the estimates of ANDREW JOHNSON's Administration, or the appropriations and expenditures in his Administration. We have been told that the estimates for last year were made by Mr. JOHNSON's Administration in a spirit of hostility to the incoming Administration; not for what Mr. JOHNSON would carry on the Administration for, but what General GRANT should carry it on for; and that in such a fit of economy, the estimates were cut down so as to embarrass the incoming Administration; and that was said by one who was himself a party in the Committee on Appropriations, further to embarrass this Administration by cutting down those estimates $20,000,000. [Laughter.] The truth about that statement is that nobody ever heard of it until yesterday. If anything is a test as to whether the tendency to expenditure is upwards or downwards in the Departments, it will be found in the two items for salaries and contigent expenditures. The excess of estimates over the appropriation for the present year for these is as follows:

Executive Department proper	$60,000
State Department	38,520
Treasury Department	259,040
Department of the Interior	28,368
Department of War, less	6,450
Navy Department	56,670
Agricultural Department	64,620
Post Office Department	39,800

The total excess of estimates for salaries and contingent expenses for those Departments over the appropriations of this year are $528,468. Take another illustration. Take the Navy Yard of Washington and imagine how many officers of the navy, independent of civil officers, it requires to take care of it. Here Mr. DAWES read the list of officers employed in the Washington Navy Yard, stating that the number was twenty, and that the amount of their salaries was $46,000. Besides these the salaries of the civil officers who helped them to take care of the Navy Yard amounted to $45,946; making a grand total of salaries for the Navy Yard of Washington $91,068. He suggested whether eight or ten thousand dollars properly distributed in a private yard would not be more effective for the purposes of the navy? Speaking of Admiral's yachts, he asserted that they cost each of them $2,500 a day. If this $2,500 a day were taken and used for subsidizing the mercantile marine of the country, it would tend to encourage trade and enterprise and commerce instead of being a mere waste and useless flummery. Referring to the suggestion made yesterday by Mr. BUTLER that he (DAWES) should have gone to the Departments to inquire into any supposed errors, he was compelled to say just what had transpired, and the country would judge from it whether he had been unfair or unjust. When the estimates were put in the hands of the Committee on Appropriations, the Departments were allotted among the nine members of the Committee, and he would say here that the Democratic members of the Committee were as faithful as any of them in the discharge of that duty. With these balances staring them in the face, the members of the Committee were charged with the duty of visiting all the Departments and seeing where the estimates could be cut down. The Interior Department and the Treasury Department had fallen to his lot. The other Departments were distributed among the other members of the Committee. Eight of the nine members of the Committee had spent the three weeks of holiday in that work, and had been constant visitors at the Departments. He, himself, had visited, according to the charge imposed upon him, the Interior Department and the Treasury Department, and when one of the Committee had to go home, he had taken off his hands the War Department. The other members of the Committee had visited every other Department, and portrayed their balances to them, and they had each reported to the Committee that they were sorry for the balances, but that for that Department the estimates could not be cut down. It was due to the Secretary of the Interior to say, that while he said it was impossible to cut down the force in his Department, he could curtail expenditures outside—in the Hospital for the Insane, in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and in the Women's Lying-in Hospital. [Laughter.] At that same time, when the Secretary of the Interior could not cut down the estimates for his Department, there was a single bureau there that had accumulated $485,000 surplus because it had appropriations from year to year more than it could use; and without saying a word about that surplus it was asking $585,000 more, and saying positively to the Committee that it could not curtail one penny. Mr. DAWES went on to relate like experiences in the Treasury Department, and said: "I went away from the Treasury Department discouraged. I took the counsel of influential gentlemen in the party; with this book of estimates under my arm, which has been my constant companion for six weeks, and I was advised to go to the President myself; and I laid these estimates and these balances before him. But, (after a short pause, and in a tone of sadness,) I do not know that I accomplished anything. I do not know but that he has more confidence in my colleague, BUTLER, than in myself. It may be that he will take my colleague into his bosom and warm him into new life. [Laughter.] I know not how that may be, nor can I calculate what will be the consequences of that resuscitation, [laughter;] but I fain would believe that the President believes me to be his friend, and were I to state the simple truth of what passed between myself and him—so like him, so true to himself—it would be a better vindication of him and of me than anything that can be said. He talked of economy. He said that his influence should be exerted to bring down these estimates. He said that he had made a personal examination of the estimates for the War Department. He knew the necessities of that Department better than others, and he thought that the estimates for that Department were cut down as low as they could be. After that statement from a man whose polar star in the administration of affairs is economy, I did not think it worth while to appeal from him to the Secretary, who had not been a month in his seat, and whose second official act, read from the Clerk's desk here yesterday, is a letter to my colleague in aid of his assault on the Committee on Appropriations in its efforts to reduce the expenditures. I therefore, Sir, examined into all the Departments committed to my charge, and I say that every other one of them was examined by the other members of the Committee in the same way, and now was it worth while for us, with that knowledge, to try and induce the representatives of the people to cut down expenditures? The work belongs here. Many of them were the result of laws enacted here, and here was the place to undo them. Many of them were addressed to our discretion, and here was the place to consider and act on that discretion. Many of them result from abuses of long standing. There are to-day 500 officers of the army off duty more than are necessary supernumeraries. Can any one tell me what the annual draft on the Treasury for their salaries is? Take the pay of a Major, as midway in rank, as an average, and multiply that by 500, and you will find that there is paid annually to these supernumerary officers $1,250,000 as salary. Nobody at the other end of the avenue is responsible for it. We are responsible for it, and I submit whether we ought not to hold up these expenditures before our eyes so that we may see where we can cut them down. These are but instances coming to us through the administration of the past; but we are responsible unless we apply the pruning knife and cut off these expenditures. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that here where I stood was the place, and that it was eminently proper that the Committee on Appropriation should do what it could to arouse a sentiment in the House of Representatives in favor of uniting in every effort of any of the Departments, or any of the Executive officers, to cut down these expenditures. The Committee propose to go on, and if it could be sustained in this House to make, instead of an upward tendency in the public expenditures, a downward tendency and a further reduction from what was appropriated last year, so that the country may understand that, inasmuch as in this Congress lies the power to relieve them from the heavy burdens of taxation, it shall be done; so that the country may understand that whatever pledges of economy have been made shall be redeemed, and so that every industry that can be lightened of its burden shall have the benefit of our efforts in that line.

During most of the time that Mr. DAWES was making the speech, the aisles in his vicinity were crowded with members, so that it was not an easy matter for an accurate report to be made of his remarks. He spoke for nearly two hours, and when he concluded the Committee rose.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to reduce the number of officers in the army, which was made the special order for Wednesday next.

THE YERGER CASE.

Mr. SCHENCK asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information as to the trial by Military Commission of E. M. YERGER, of Mississippi, for the murder of Brevet Brigadier-General JOSEPH C. CRANE of the United States Army, and as to what has taken place in regard to it since the finding of the Military Commission, and what has been the occasion of delay in the promulgation and execution of any sentence rendered, and what agreement if any has been made by the Attorney-General of the United States to suspend action in the case, by what authority and with what object.

Mr. MERCUR objected.

And then at 5:30 o'clock the House adjourned.

IRON STEAMSHIP LINES.

A Bill to Establish Four Atlantic Iron Steamer Lines—Communication Between the Principal American Ports and Europe and South America.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, presented his Ocean Steamer bill in the House to-day, and it was referred to the Special Committee on American Commerce.

The bill proposes to establish four lines of steamers, as follows: The Atlantic Iron Steamship Company, to ply between Boston and Portland, in the United States, and Glasgow, in Scotland, and Liverpool, England, sailing from each of said ports on alternate weeks; the American Iron Steamship Company, to ply between New-York and Liverpool, touching at Queenstown, and making weekly trips; the Transatlantic Steamship Company, to ply between Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and Southampton and Bremen, touching at each port on alternate weeks, and the North and South American and European Iron Steamship Company, to ply between New-Orleans and Hamburg, touching at Antwerp, and between New-Orleans and Rio Janeiro, touching at Havana, Mayaguez, Porto Rico, St. Thomas and Trinidad, in the West Indies, and Para, Pernambuco and Bahia, in Brazil, making semi-monthly trips. The bill names for each Company corporators, who are constituted a Board of Commissioners, to open the books for subscription to the stock of the several companies. The capital stock of each Company is fixed at 40,000 shares of $100 each. No person is allowed to subscribe for more than 100 shares until the books have been opened at least four weeks. As soon as 5,000 shares have been taken and ten per centum thereon paid into the Treasury, the Board of Commissioners are to convene a meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors, who are authorized to elect a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. The Postmaster-General is authorized to contract with these lines for the transmission of the United States mails for ten years, and to guarantee the payment to each Company of $500,000 per annum, payable monthly; and in the case of the North and South American and European Company this amount is to be equally divided between the two lines. The contract is to be made on the express condition that each Company shall proceed immediately to construct, in American shipyards, not less than five first-class iron ships of the most approved model for speed, in the best manner, with the best accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, of not less than 3,000 tons burden, and a speed equal to the average speed of the lines known as the Cunard, Inman and French lines. The ships are required to be so constructed as to be easily turned into war vessels, and the United States is to have the right to take the same for its own use in time of war or threatened danger, and, when so taken, the Government shall be liable to pay a sum equivalent to a fair interest on the investment and for reasonable wear and tear, and the damage said ships may sustain while in the possession of the United States; but no damage shall be allowed for any interruption of the business of the companies. Should the Government desire the purchase of such ships it shall have the right to do so upon the payment of their appraised value. The ships shall be officered and commanded by citizens of the United States, and that upon the application of the Company, the President may, with the consent of the officer interested authorize any naval officer to command or assist in the navigation of any of the vessels without prejudice to his rank in the navy, and that while so employed he shall only receive half pay from the Government, and such pay as he may receive from the Company. For the purpose of encouraging said lines the companies are to be entitled to a drawback equal to the duty paid on all material imported that are proved to have entered into the construction of said ships; or should such ships be built exclusively of American material the Postmaster-General is authorized to pay to the Company $10,000 additional subsidy. The bill further requires that all the ships shall be built and ready to take their place in the line within one year from the date of the organization of the Company.

The Arion Singing Society gave their second carnival festival of the season at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, when the large hall was well filled with ladies and gentlemen, the latter wearing the clown's cap used on such occasions. Eleven members of the Society, composing the "Small Council," personated the Ecumenical Council, being dressed as Pope, Jesuits, Cardinals, Bishops, Prelates and Acolytes, and had a burlesque discussion concerning the infallibility of the Pope. Several songs were sung and the evening passed very pleasantly.

SALNAVE.

End of His Career and the Latest War in Hayti.

His Flight, Pursuit, Capture, Trial and Execution.

Scenes in the Court Room at Port-au-Prince.

Excitement of the People at the Execution.

HOW THE EX-PRESIDENT MET DEATH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

After SALNAVE's departure from the palace on the 19th of December, and subsequently from Fort National, he fled to Petionville with a strong force. He was soon joined by VILLUBIN and received large supplies of provisions and ammunition from Croix de Bouquet. The people followed his army for a long time, they being told by him that they would all be massacred by the revolutionists. From Petionville he moved on the 21st, arriving at Verette on the 22d, his object being to reach Barsona. But on attempting to leave Verette for Barsona he found a strong force opposing him, and was forced back in great disorder.

HOT PURSUIT.

On the 27th a force under General ZAMOR left Port-au-Prince to join the troops in pursuit of SALNAVE, and on the 28th General BENJAMIN, SAGET's Secretary of War, went out to take command in person, and a rigorous pursuit was ordered. SALNAVE had in the meantime again started for Barsona by another route, having made in vain efforts to recruit and inspirit his force; but such was the rapidity of the movements of the revolutionary troops that even here they were close on his heels, capturing his stragglers and nearly all his baggage and ammunition. General BENJAMIN arrived at Jacmel on the 2d of January and obtained guides who were familiar with the country. CABRAL, thinking that SALNAVE might reach Barsona, went to Saline to cut him off. But as soon as he learned the position of SALNAVE he ordered the lines Petit-trou to be covered.

FINAL DEFEAT AND CAPTURE.

On the 8th January SALNAVE and a few devoted followers came upon the force of CABRAL, at Cuaba, and attempted to cut their way through that portion of the army commanded by General GUITEAU. A desperate fight ensued, lasting for five hours, resulting in the defeat and capture of SALNAVE and his troops, and a loss of 100 killed and a large number wounded of SALNAVE's men; and of CABRAL's only three killed and twenty-two wounded. SALNAVE and his fellow prisoners were sent to Saline, when General CABRAL informed the Government on the 10th January of the event, and gave them up to the Provisional authorities. At Croix de Bouquet ALFRED DELVA and several others were shot.

THE TRIAL AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.

SALNAVE arrived at Port-au-Prince on the 15th, and was immediately put on his trial by the revolutionary tribunal, composed of General F. LORQUET, President; M. DE NAZARE, Vice-President; M. PRESSEAU, M. LOUIS AIME and M. DARIUS ADAM; M. CAMILLE NAU, Public Prosecutor. The trial commenced at 3 o'clock, in the presence of a large number of the civil authorities and the National Guard. The accused was introduced by the President, saying, SYLVAIN SALNAVE, ex-President of Hayti, aged 43 years, born at Cape Haytien and living at Port-au-Prince.

PRESIDENT—Have you made a choice of some one to defend you?

SALNAVE—I wish to be assisted by Messrs. VALCIN and LAVAUD.

M. LAVAUD declined to defend the accused. The President of the Council then designated M. JAIR, of Jacmel, to act with M. VALCIN. SALNAVE then had an interview with his counselors, after which the Deputy Marshal read the charges to the prisoner, which occupied considerable time, the most important being that he "annulled the Constitution" and named himself "protector of the Republic;" that he associated himself with depraved characters, and held on to the Government by fraud and force; therefore SYLVAN SALNAVE is accused of high treason, devastation, pillage with arms, committing assassinations, and is now amenable for these crimes.

JUDGMENT PRONOUNCED.

SALNAVE said that he was not capable of the acts with which he was accused. His counsel made a strong appeal and made every effort to destroy the accusation, quoting frequently the position of JEFFERSON DAVIS in the late rebellion in the United States. After a short address from the prosecutor, one more appeal was made by SALNAVE's counsel, M. VALCIN, and the trial was closed. The members of the Court then adjourned for deliberation, which lasted an hour, at the expiration of which the judgment of the Court was pronounced:

In the name of the Republic, the Court finds SYLVAN SALNAVE, aged 43, soldier and ex-President of Hayti, guilty of all the charges preferred against him, and do sentence him to be shot to death, and orders that the execution shall take place at the perristyles of the National Palace.

Signed by the members of the Court, Jan. 15, 1870.

Preparations were immediately made for carrying out the judgment of the Court.

THE EXECUTION.

The President then addressed SALNAVE: "You have just been condemned to the pain of death; I entreat you to be firm and courageous." SALNAVE replied, "I shall not fail; I only ask for time to put my affairs in order." This request was granted, and he was engaged for a quarter of an hour in writing a letter, which he sealed and placed in the hands of the President. Immediately after this he was pinioned and taken from the Court, attended by two clergymen, to the place of execution. He was then tied to a post planted for the occasion, and a solemn silence ensued. The firing party was then drawn up, and General B. CANAL said to SALNAVE: "You are going to be arraigned as a traitor. *Vive la Constitution!*" The words, which were the signal for the deadly volley, were taken up by the people, and amid the shouts of "*Vive la Constitution*," at 6:20 o'clock, SYLVAN SALNAVE ceased to exist. His body was then put into a cart, and buried among the felons.

The Whereabouts of Rev. Horace Cooke.

A number of items purporting to give the present residence of Rev. HORACE COOKE have been going the rounds of the papers for the last few days, one locating him in an Eastern State and another in Williamsburg. The fact is that he is in an asylum, and a letter sent to the Astoria Post Office will reach him. The reverend gentleman is either in Bloomingdale Asylum or in the insane asylum at Flushing. Mr. COOKE's Flushing friends have a vague idea that he is in that place, but they know nothing certainly about his location at present. Mr. COOKE, since the night of his arrest, has been watched over by his friends.

The Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association of this City, Mr. L. HEEHL, President gave an entertainment and reception at the Terrace Garden, corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street, last night, when they performed a play in English and one in German. The entertainment, which was well attended, was concluded with a ball.

CURRENT NOTES.

Even now, at the close of January, the grasshopper is a burden in New-Jersey.

Indiana has two new towns which bear the names of Gasville and Needmore.

A Southern paper crows over a vanquished rival, and says it has "hissed it from the arena with the dagger of its scorn."

Boston finds 30 boys enough to shine its boots, but requires 186 newsboys to enlighten its understanding.

A vile Philadelphia thief waylaid a young lady in the street on Tuesday night, and finding nothing worth taking in her pockets, cut off her hair with a dull knife.

There are now living twenty-four persons in Connecticut and one in California who are own cousins, and whose united ages are 1,700 years.

A proposition is before the Illinois Constitutional Convention looking to the levying of the usual State taxes in future upon the property of church corporations.

Forgetful of the differences which grew out of political antagonisms, the Louisville *Commercial* appeared in mourning on the day following Mr. Prentice's death, and paid a feeling tribute to his memory.

The Houston *Telegraph* states that General E. J. Davis has declared, since his election as Governor of Texas, that he will not allow himself to be nominated for the United States Senate, and even though elected will not serve.

It is asserted that Rev. Dr. Heacock, of Buffalo, said in a recent discourse that "there is as much reason for demanding the reading of the Bible in a planing mill or woolen factory as in the common schools."

The average time made by steamers last year between Panama and San Francisco was 14 days 2 hours; between China and the same port, 30 days 1 hour, and between Honolulu and the same port, 12 days 7 hours.

Major George Burroughs died on the *Narragansett* at Charleston, S. C., on Saturday, aged 29 years. He was a native of Camden, N. J., graduated at West Point in 1861, and was assigned to duty in the Engineer Corps.

A South Carolina paper declares that a young man who lost his wife last week, married another while friends were making preparations for the funeral, and with his bride followed the remains sorrowfully to the grave.

The Troy papers are engaged in a useless but most amusing dispute as to which is the most enterprising. They are all good. No breakfast in Troy would be complete unless a *Whig* were laid by the side of each plate, while at supper the *Press* is essential and the *Times* indispensable.

A lady in Leavenworth has written to a town in Missouri that she is "lectorin on the influence and duties of woman," and would like to "lector for the benefit of the church or Sabbath School, or any individual in that town for 50 dollars, or for one-half, at 50 cents a ticket." She asks her correspondent to "pleas right and let her no what can be dun about it."

The original commission of General Francis Marion is on exhibition in Charleston, S. C. It bears date April 19, 1781, and commissions him as Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States service, to take rank from Sept. 16, 1776. His pay commenced from the later date, and the *Courier* has ascertained that he drew it accordingly.

Canal Appraiser Brockway has published a card in the Albany papers, in which he says that the awards in the "Black River claims" were made on the 31st of December, simply because the law required that they should be made by that date. The *Evening Journal* does not seem satisfied with the statement, and it insists that Mr. Brooks should have been consulted by his colleagues, Brockway and Wasson, before they made their decision.

Mr. Henry Shaw having given the City of St. Louis land for park purposes, the United States Assessor has levied a succession tax of $33,028 against the city, holding that under the law it was a conveyance without valuable and adequate consideration. The city resists the claim, and has referred it to Commissioner Delano, with a statement that it has been required to issue its bonds to the amount of $360,000 for the purpose of improving the park.

A Louisville reporter has tried his hand at a description of a ball. It is wonderfully vivid. With tantalizing initials he declares that he "noticed in the feminine coterie, Miss A. M., of Frankfort, attired in a beautiful broken plaid, scarlet and white poplin, and gay with humor;" while Miss E. H., of Franklin, "wore grenadine, with white ground and cherry polka spot, radiant in smiles," and Miss M. W., of Frankfort, appeared in "mode-colored poplin, with ruffles, variegated sash and lace collar, proud as a queen and sweet with innocence as a lamb."

General Carleton, commanding at San Antonio, Texas, who issued that funny order relating to soldiers carrying pistols, has just perpetrated another, in which he says: "It has been observed that soldiers out on pass at night do not conduct themselves in an orderly manner, and often annoy the citizens by the use of boisterous and profane language. This must stop. A good soldier is always marked by his politeness, his quiet, gentlemanly deportment, a due regard for the reputation of his company, and a pride in the uniform he wears. When that uniform covers a profane brawler, discipline must teach the brawler good manners."

It will be remembered that claims were entered against our Government for damages caused by the bombardment of Greytown some fifteen years ago, and that in March, 1860, Mr. E. Joy Morris, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House, made a report recommending the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the facts of the case. The breaking out of the war immediately after prevented any action being taken in the matter, but we learn that it is to be again brought to the attention of Congress. A statement made by a member of the Committee appointed by the claimants at Greytown, which embodies Mr. Morris' report to Congress, will be found in the advertising columns of this morning's Times.

The Philadelphia *Age* relates that when President Andrew Jackson was told that Purser Randolph, who was dismissed from the navy for defalcation, had been arrested for his assault upon him, he exclaimed: "Yes, and I greatly regret it, and have ordered his release. If I had not been interfered with, I would have punished the scoundrel on the spot. I do not want the aid of the law to protect me, or redress my wrongs. My dear mother, God bless her, when I was a boy, gave me this piece of advice, 'Never to sue for slander, indict for assault and battery, or permit a personal assault to go unpunished on the spot;' and God knows I have most religiously adhered to it throughout my life;" and dashing a long-stemmed white clay pipe, which he had been smoking, on the mantel piece, by which he was erectly standing, he broke it into atoms.

A Prominent Citizen in Trouble.

Wm. Varley *alias* "Reddy the Blacksmith" was arrested yesterday by Captain Ed. Walsh, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, on a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct. He was found assaulting persons passing up and down in Broadway, and finally ended his drinking freak by smashing a small show case in front of No. 614 Broadway. When the Police Captain arrived on the scene he proceeded to arrest the outlaw and ruffian, though the latter at first offered some resistance. While proceeding to the Station House Reddy broke away from his captor and took refuge in a convenient cellar, but he was easily recaptured and escorted to the Tombs, where Alderman Moore locked him up for trial.

Address on the American India Mission.

Yesterday afternoon Miss Britton, who directs the American Mission in Calcutta, delivered an address at Rev. Dr. Tyng's Chapel in East Sixteenth-street, on "The Sufferings of Hindoo Women," describing their domestic life, and pleading their cause in a most touching manner. The lady commenced by saying that she hoped there would arise a feeling of interest in this mission, distant though it was. There are, she said, 800 Christian Hindoo pupils in the schools of the American Mission in Calcutta, and 20,000 extra pupils who are on the books of the Society. There are 800,000 inhabitants in Calcutta and 15,000,000 in Bengal, and out of these round numbers there are as yet only 22,000 professing Christians. Yet Miss Britton asserted that there was a spirit of search after the Divine Word through the length and breadth of the land, from the zanana of the rajah to the lowly cottage of the pariah, and she feelingly called upon all present to aid in the good work.

There is to be a similar meeting on Sunday, the 6th of February, at Dr. Rogers' church, Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue.

THE CITY BANKS.

Report of the Capital and Deposits of the Banks of this City for the Month of December.

The following report makes an exhibit of the capital and deposits of the banks of the City for the month of December, including all with the exception of the Bank of North America, the Dry Dock Bank, the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, and the Nassau Bank. The semi-annual report of the capital of the National Banks, except in some instances where the dividends, and the profits over dividends is given; the report of the capital of the Trust Companies, and the report of the deposits liable to tax of the Savings Banks. The latter gives no idea whatever either of the business or the solvency of the banks, for their investments in Government securities may equal and even exceed their deposits, in which case there would be nothing liable to tax. The Savings Banks, like those of other classes, have not all made their returns yet.

STATE BANKS.

	Capital.	Deposits.
Bank of America	$3,000,000	$4,729,847
Bull's Head Bank	150,000	1,401,340
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	1,457,936
Eleventh Ward Bank	81,120	334,337
Germania Bank	200,000	511,643
Greenwich Bank	190,000	745,800
Manhattan Company	2,050,000	8,421,441
Manufacturers' & Builders' Bk.	100,000	237,370
Mutual Bank	101,010	76,120
Nassau Bank	1,000,000	1,382,183
N. Y. Gold Exchange	500,000	
North River Bank	380,000	873,328
Oriental Bank	300,000	1,009,348
Pacific Bank	In liquidation	1,235,847
People's Bank	312,500	2,008,310
Stuyvesant Bank	200,000	328,400
Wall-street Exchange	100,000	32,813
West Side Bank	141,130	394,871
Total	$9,845,760	$17,161,376

NATIONAL BANKS.

	Capital.
American Exchange	$5,000,000
Atlantic Bank	300,000
Bank of the State of New-York	2,000,000
Bank of the Republic	2,000,000
Bank of the Commonwealth	750,000
Bank of Commerce	10,000,000
Chatham Bank	450,000
City Bank	1,000,000
Continental Bank	2,000,000
First National Bank	500,000
Fourth National Bank	5,000,000
Fulton Bank	600,000
Gallatin Bank	1,500,000
Hanover Bank	1,000,000
Leather Manufacturers' Bank	600,000
Marine Bank	400,000
Market Bank	1,000,000
Mechanics' Bank	2,000,000
Mechanics' Banking Association	500,000
Merchants' Bank	3,000,000
Metropolitan Bank	4,000,000
National Bank of North America	1,000,000
National Currency Bank	100,000
Park Bank	2,000,000
Phenix Bank	1,800,000
National Banking Association	1,000,000
Seventh Ward Bank	500,000
St. Nicholas Bank	1,000,000
Tenth National Bank	1,000,000
Third National Bank	1,000,000
Union National Bank	1,500,000
Total	[illegible]

NATIONAL BANKS.

	Profit over Dividends.	Dividend.
Bowery	$12,760	
Butchers' and Drovers'	2,062	$42,105
Central National Bank	10,000	157,904
Chemical (surplus ?)	64,836	18,947
East River	6,218	14,737
Eighth	27,730	10,538
Importers' and Traders'	14,453	75,967
Irving	5,290	21,053
Merchants' Exchange	5,260	32,000
New-York Exchange	5,160	21,052
Ninth National Bank	52,180	52,631
Tradesmen's National Bank		50,236

TRUST COMPANIES.

	Capital.
Bankers' and Brokers' Association	$500,000
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	1,000,000
New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co.	1,000,000
New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Co.	2,000,000
Union Trust Company	1,000,000
United States Trust Company	1,500,000
Total	$7,000,000

SAVINGS BANKS.

	Deposits Liable to tax.
Atlantic	$721,911
Bowery	2,608,454
Clinton Bank, Eighth-avenue	10,114
Dry Dock	2,755,829
Eleventh Ward	72,868
Excelsior Bank	16,306
German Bank	1,708,297
Greenwich Bank	1,416,440
Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks	374,376
Irving	304,080
Manhattan	2,687,868
Market	485,340
Metropolitan	655,032
Mutual Benefit	92,946
National	17,304
New-York Savings Bank	305,080
People's	66,257
Seamen's	1,417,718
Security	98,998
Sixpenny Bank	105,757
Up-town Bank	72,829
West Side Bank	20,522

Fifteen savings banks, twelve national banks and one of the trust companies, in addition to the State banks above mentioned, have or had not at the time of making this report handed in their returns. The national banks make their returns but once in six months—the remainder once a month.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

A Factory at Ridgefield, Bergen County—Large Quantities Stored Near the Village—How it is Transported—Fears of a Disaster.

The majority of the inhabitants of the quiet village of Ridgefield, Bergen County, N. J., little suspect their dangerous proximity to that explosive demon nitro-glycerine. Yet such is the fact. About one mile from them, in the meadows on the banks of the Hackensack River, near the Bergen County turnpike, and but half a mile south of Mr. Lawton's house, is a large factory where the article is manufactured and thousands of gallons are secreted awaiting transportation to different parts of the country. There is enough of the combustible stored there at present to produce an earthquake if it exploded. From time to time some of the residents have observed numerous barrels being brought to this factory, but their contents were a mystery. We have learned that they contained glycerine and the other necessary ingredients for making up the stuff. None of these barrels have ever been seen to leave the premises, however, for the reason that becoming aware of the dangerous character of the freight the Directors and Superintendent of the Northern Railroad positively refused to carry one ounce of it. In this resolve they were joined also by the managers of the Bull's Ferry, and those farther up the river. In view of this fact the proprietors of the nitro-glycerine have been obliged to resort to various contrivances to supply orders at any distance from the factory. Some of them have been characterized by a carelessness and reckless disregard of the probable disastrous consequences highly reprehensible. On one occasion, a short time ago, a man came to Ridgefield and purchased at the factory two gallons of the dangerous material, which he carried in a tin can firmly corked. Not to excite suspicion he wrapped it in a large piece of bagging, then taking passage in one of the way trains of the Northern Railway, actually sat in a crowded passenger car with the can between his knees. When we consider how many fearful accidents have occurred from a similar want of precaution in the handling of nitro-glycerine, this mode of carrying it from place to place must be condemned. Fortunately, however, not one of his fellow passengers were aware of with what a dangerous companion they were voyaging. It was not until a day or two after that our informant, who was on the same train, learned it of one who was bound to the same place as the combustible.

Lately another but much more fearful risk was taken by the fabricators of the article. The person who furnished this piece of information is a man of the highest respectability, and vouches for the correctness of his statement. It was necessary to send 900 gallons of nitro-glycerine to Connecticut a short time ago, and there were no means of doing it at hand other than to cart the whole through the village of Ridgefield, in which there is quite a large population. Loading an open cart with barrels containing the 900 gallons, the owners dispatched a man with it through Ridgefield, and along the road to Tarrytown, at which point it was resolved to cross the river. This route is very thickly settled, and, as our informant alleges, there was imminent danger of an accident from the careless manner in which the combustible was packed. Be this as it may, the conduct of the driver was very wrong, as the sequel will show. For some reason, the character of his burden being known to the people at Tarrytown and Nyack, it is said, he was compelled to retrace his steps, and returned with the load to Ridgefield, which place he reached in the evening. Here he applied to his employers for directions how to act, and by them was ordered to place the cart with its load in an open lot a few rods from the houses on the southern side of the village, and close to the Bergen County Turnpike roadside, and to cover it over with straw. This was done, and these 900 gallons of the most explosive material known, were left there all night. In the morning, fully aware that he was well known to the people at Bull's Ferry or Forty-second-street Ferry, as a driver for the above-mentioned factory, and, as such, would not be allowed to take a cart load of anything coming therefrom unless satisfactorily proven not to be dangerous, he sent a small German boy in charge of the stuff. With it, he, the boy, being unknown to the ferry employes, crossed over to New-York, drove through the streets of the City to a point far up town, where he was met by the driver, who afterwards took it along to Connecticut. Many other acts of very questionable carelessness have been cited against these factory proprietors by many of the Ridgefield people, who say that they are in a continual state of alarm about the safety of their friends and children. So much has been said about nitro-glycerine and its very explosive nature, that they desire to give every publicity to the facts in connection with this especial instance of its manufacture in a well-populated district, and the careless manner of its transportation, attested in the two cases here published. Many persons say that they are in hourly expectation of some dire disaster.

THE ALEXANDER MYSTERY.

Singular Proceedings by Coroner Flynn—Investigation into the Details of an Alleged Robbery—Private Examination of Witnesses Against the Accused.

Coroner Flynn decided yesterday to take another and rather singular step in the case of Captain Alexander, who is alleged to have been poisoned by Mr. Ira C. Gardiner and his wife. Either, instead of waiting for the report of Professor R. Ogden Doremus, on the chemical analysis of the internal organs of the deceased sea captain, regarding the presence of poison in the remains, or the probable cause of death, upon which the charge of homicide can only be entertained, he proceeded to examine several witnesses.

The examination was a private one, and in great part conducted by Dr. Shine, and the witnesses made their depositions in the absence of the persons who now stand accused and under arrest for the alleged violent death of the deceased. If the chemical analysis by Professor Doremus fails to sustain the charge of poison, the charge falls to the ground, so far as the Coroner is concerned.

Coroner Flynn at first considered it best to conceal the evidence taken by his deputy, but yielding to the solicitation of representatives of the Press, it was handed to them for publication. We present a synopsis of the evidence, which will be seen to press rather heavily against the accused in the fact of their sudden accession to wealth.

Isaac H. Frothingham, President of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, testified that during the Summer of 1869 the sum of $8,000 in bonds was deposited for safe keeping in his Company, by order of the Supreme Court, pending a suit against Mr. Gardiner, of Harlem, by the heir of Mr. John Alexander.

Michael V. Gregler, of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, testified that he is owner of property over the amount of $100,000, and lives next door to the Gardiners; has known them for four years; they kept a boarding house, and in his opinion were entirely dependent upon it for a living, from appearances; previous to 1869, he should say the family were in very straitened circumstances, and made no display of wealth; after the death of Captain Alexander he noticed a change in their circumstances for the better; they dressed better, and made purchases almost every day of furniture and clothes, to the amount of several hundred dollars; in June, 1869, Mrs. Gardiner desired witness to purchase for her a piano; he did so, and paid $300 for it, which Mrs. Gardiner paid him; six months previous she had asked him to get her one for about $25, but they hired one instead, and not being able to pay the rent for it, it was forcibly removed; their son-in-law, James W. Graff, and his wife lived there; was a printer, and had an office over a cigar store; they were in very poor circumstances while living with Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner; after the death of Captain Alexander they took a house in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and commenced housekeeping; having purchased a piano, and their circumstances have also been changed for the better; witness knew the deceased while boarding with the Gardiners; he appeared to be very strong; saw him within a week of his death, in the street; on the day of his death saw crape on the door, and heard of his death with some surprise; one day Mr. Gardiner told witness that the deceased was a wealthy man, and had a large quantity of Government bonds; that his son, who was in the Treasury, was in the habit of cutting his coupons for him; that deceased was very careful about money matters, and always paid him weekly, and had paid him to within three days of his death, and was perfectly honorable in his transactions.

James H. Lockwood, shipbroker and commission merchant, No. 61 South-street, stated that in December, 1868, deceased came into the office and took out two bags from around his neck beneath his shirt; I desired Mr. Leeds, the partner of witness, to count some bonds for him which were in the bags, and he counted $10,000; he was at the office within a week of his death; on one occasion in writing to his daughter, (witness wrote his letters,) telling her to have the property assigned in his name, and in writing the words "my property" were used, which he corrected, and made him insert "our property," remarking that all his property he intended leaving to his daughter, Mrs. Burke.

Isaac Lockwood, of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, testified that during the Summer of 1869, Mr. Gardiner asked him if he knew of any one who wanted money on mortgage, or a note cashed, as he had some money which he wanted to invest; on another occasion he asked if he knew of a house to be sold, as he wanted one; this was in the Summer of 1869; witness said he had one to sell for $4,500, but he said he wanted a larger one; in October, 1869, Mr. Gardiner said he had got into trouble, as he had been sued by Mrs. Burke for a large amount of bonds which she claimed were her father's at the time of his death; witness advised him to give them up; he said that when Captain Alexander was sick and dying that he took the bag of bonds from his neck, and in the presence of Dr. Brookway, to whom he handed the bag, he opened it and found it to contain bonds and greenbacks to the amount of between $7,000 and $8,000; he stated that Captain Alexander had requested them some thing to make them comfortable; that he told his wife that she would find something on him if he died; Gardiner said they had deposited this money with Judge Brady.

Henry Leeds, of No. 61 South-street, a ship broker, testified that he knew the deceased John Alexander for fifteen years; he had been to New-Orleans during the Summer of 1869, and returned to New-York September, 1869; from that time he was in the habit of calling frequently at witness' office to see his letters and on several occasions had his bonds and securities counted in the office; these he carried in two bags, under his shirt, suspended from his neck; in December, 1868, witness counted $45,000 worth, comprising five-twenties, California State bonds and Brooklyn, water loan, some Louisiana and Virginia bonds; witness had cut the coupons off some of these bonds which the deceased carried away and sold; deceased called once or twice a week; in January, 1869, the office was moved to No. 8 South-street, and Alexander called there on several occasions; he called two days before his death; witness first heard of the death by seeing a notice in the paper, March 27, 1869; the witness always found Alexander to be clear in intellect, and dictated letters for the witness to write in a good business style; he was not at all nervous; all of those letters were written to Mrs. Burke, his daughter, at New-Orleans, in which he expressed love for her as a father; witness telegraphed to Mrs. Burke regarding Mr. Alexander's death March 27, and received an answer the same day, in which Mrs. Burke requested him to take charge of her father's effects; witness went to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, and saw Mrs. Gardiner, with whom the deceased boarded, and exhibited the telegram from Mrs. Burke, which she refused to recognize, and declined to give up the property; witness told Mrs. Gardiner that the deceased had some $80,000 of bonds and securities, and Mrs. Gardiner expressed an ignorance of them, saying she only knew of $10,000; witness spoke of the bag around his neck, and Mrs. Gardiner said it was still there; she told witness she would not give up Alexander's effects; speaking of his illness she stated that he had been ill only three or four days and confined to his room; when asked if he owed her anything she said no, that he was in the habit of paying his bills weekly; when asked if she would not give the bonds into the custody of some trust company, Mrs. Gardiner stated that deceased had told her she could keep whatever they found on his body, after death in return for the kindness shown him while ill.

Charlotte Ann Morgan, of No. 327 State-street, Brooklyn, knew Captain Alexander for a period of forty years; he frequently stopped in the house where she resides when here; he carried a large quantity of bonds around his neck in a bag; had frequently cut off coupons for him; knew he had over $38,000; on March 10, 1869, he dined at the house and wanted to come and stop there, as he said he did not feel safe where he was in reference to his property; on the 27th of March heard of his death; went to attend the funeral, and was met by Mr. Gardiner's daughter, Mrs. Graff, who said that deceased had been to New-Orleans and had come back looking sick; he said that he was very poor, as he had given all his means to his daughter; Mrs. Gardiner came in, and stated that the Captain had about him $800, which she cautioned him not to carry, being, as she said, a large amount; she said at the time of his death he had one hundred and some odd dollars, and that this was found in different parts of his clothes; Mr. Brandt told them that he knew of Captain Alexander's having a large amount of bonds, which he constantly carried with him; this was denied by some of them present.

A letter was put in evidence, from Mr. Ryder, Auditor's office, Richmond, Va., to Mrs. Burke, stating that the missing coupons, 10,100 and 6,484 for January, had been presented for payment, and when the party called for the money they would advise her who it is.

The case will be resumed to-day, when it is expected that important evidence will be given by *attachés* of Jay Cooke & Co.'s office touching certain transactions in bonds.

Mrs. Burke's Connection with the Case—A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue for Jan. 26 you give a statement in regard to the "Alexander Mystery" which contains certain matters that do Mrs. Burke great injustice. I am well acquainted with Mrs. Burke, and am quite familiar with the facts that have been brought to light in connection with this unfortunate affair. Allow me to make the following corrections: Mr. Alexander was interred under the name of "Colin," and not "John." Mrs. Burke had nothing to do with giving that fact to the public through the newspapers, or in any other way, and therefore cannot be held responsible for any errors made by the reporters about it. If Dr. Brockway had heard that the $8,000 had been given to the Gardiners, he failed to state it on his examination that was taken before trial. He then gave testimony that was entirely inconsistent with the theory that there had been a gift to any one; and it was that fact more than any that caused the prosecution to exempt him from arrest along with the Gardiners. His examination led to the supposition that he had had no hand in the conspiracy. All the talk about estrangement between Mr. Alexander and his daughter, Mrs. Burke, has no foundation in fact. They were on the best of terms, and corresponded up to within a fortnight of the father's death. Mrs. Burke held a power of attorney from him up to his death, and acted as his agent under it to his entire satisfaction. He left a will giving her his entire property; and, therefore, the doctor's statement that Mrs. Burke has taken this course because she is "disappointed at another's receiving money from her father, which she thought ought to have been left to her," is simply absurd. Upon the doctor's own testimony as to the declarations of the Gardiners, there was no gift. The $8,000 is Mrs. Burke's just as surely as if she had it in her possession now; and she now seeks to recover the other forty odd thousand dollars that he left, and that he had on his person along with the $8,000, certainly within a week of his death, and, as she believes and thinks she will be able to prove, at the moment [illegible] Mrs. Burke is thoroughly [illegible] only seeks her rights. Her father died leaving her a considerable fortune, and she is simply seeking to get it. Yours, A. B.

DEATH OF EX-JUDGE HEARNE.

Proceedings in the Marine Court—Adjournment as a Mark of Respect to His Memory.

At an early hour yesterday morning ex-Judge Edmund L. Hearne, late of the Marine Court of this City, died at Rockaway, aged 54 years. Deceased was stricken with paralysis some time ago and since then he has been almost incapacitated from performing his ordinary duties. His death was not unexpected.

In the General Term of the Marine Court, yesterday, before Presiding Judge Alker and Judges Gross and Curtis, after the opening of the Court Mr. Malcolm Campbell arose and said: May it please your Honors, I have the melancholy office to perform of announcing the death of Hon. Edmund L. Hearne, late Justice of this Court. I can, from my long and intimate acquaintance with him, speak of his warm friendship, his claims to sterling honesty, and his ability as a jurist. I feel that I cannot pay too high a tribute to his merits, for he was all one could well wish in man. I see around me those who can speak of him better than I can, and from whose experience may be gleaned the facts which go to make his character that of a gentleman, scholar, advocate and Judge—a bright ornament to his profession, and an honor to our Judiciary. Long will we remember him. Therefore, I move that this Court do now adjourn, out of respect to the memory of the departed.

Mr. Jesse K. Furlong said: May it please your Honors, I rise to second my learned brother's motion under feelings of no ordinary nature to me; feelings of the deepest sorrow for the loss of a warm and inestimable friend; and I can condole with all around me for the deep loss the profession and the community have sustained. The bereavement, though expected, loses none of its weight now that it has fallen upon us. We can only bow in silence and sorrow to the blow. Happily, we can in this sad hour find consolation in testifying to our deep and lasting admiration for the departed. My acquaintance with him, extending back to the time when he came to our Bar, has nothing in it of regret, and much there is of kindness, urbanity, and true nobleness of character on his part, to entitle him to a lasting remembrance. In this I speak not only my own sentiments, but those, I am sure, of the Bench, the Bar and the Committee. Often have we met while he was at the Bar, practicing a profession in which his labors added so much to his credit and his fame; and when he left the Bar for a seat upon the Bench, he carried with him the same upright demeanor, courtesy and fairness that had marked his course when one of our number. Never did I mean or think that this sad duty was to be mine. Those present can better speak of him than I, for I see many around who have known him long and very intimately. When the history of our Bench and Bar is written, upon its pages will appear among the learned, honored and beloved the name of Edmund Lyons Hearne.

Mr. Justice Curtis, as the successor of the deceased, said: I can only speak of him as I found him, an honest man, a firm friend, an able lawyer and Judge, and one whose departure this Court most sincerely regrets. Chief Justice Alker will now announce the order of this Court.

Chief Justice Alker—The Court approves of the motion, and as a mark of respect to the memory of Judge Hearne this Court will stand adjourned to Thursday of next week.

FORTUNES OF A NICE YOUNG MAN.

How He Wore Fine Clothes, Drove Fast Horses and Lived on Borrowed Money—Kingston Gudgeons Caught and Skinned.

One of the boldest and most successful swindling operations that has been reported outside of the great Metropolis was recently perpetrated at Kingston. About two years ago a young man named William Travis was favorably introduced into business circles by a prominent and reliable resident of Westchester County, who represented that Travis was the heir apparent to an immense fortune; that he was to receive $400,000 from a Philadelphia lady who had lately died. He dressed and lived in style, drove fine horses, boarded expensively, attended church regularly, and displayed every token of being an exemplary young man. His modest appearance, unexceptionable deportment and winning ways secured the favorable regard of everybody. The young ladies especially were eager to get into his good graces, and designing mammas were anxious to guide his possible tendencies wifeward. He was very liberal and charitable. On one occasion, when dissatisfied with the arrangements which had been made for the burial of an elderly lady, he rejected the plain coffin and appurtenances that had been provided and ordered one of a more elegant style, and carriages, &c., for the funeral, and had the bills charged to himself. Other incidents with this made him very popular, and he was esteemed a perfect model of the "nice, good young man." At various intervals he borrowed money, promising to repay it with handsome interest when he came into full possession of his inheritance, which was to have been during the present month.

A few days ago he very suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, and it seems that he is one of the most accomplished impostors. He borrowed of the gentleman with whom he boarded, Mr. I. V. G. Folant, $3,500; of Mr. H. S. Vandemark, $5,000; of another gentleman, $6,000; of Mr. Andrew Bostwick, for horse hire, $650; of James Bostwick, cash, $1,500, and of C. H. Safford, $600, for jewelry. The latter was numerously bestowed on female acquaintances, nearly all of whom have restored their gifts to Mr. Safford. To complete the deception Travis recently complained of ill health, made a will, and bequeathed large sums of money to the victims who had kindly loaned him funds. Other parties are supposed to have been victimized, including several hopeful young ladies, who fancied that Travis was to pop the question in due time. Detectives are upon the absconder's track.

The Erie Railway Strike.

The Erie Railway strikers held their regular morning meeting yesterday during the forenoon, but with what result is not known. The Company is fast replenishing its vacant machine shops with new hands. No riots occurred yesterday nor were any disturbances of any kind reported.

Man's Inhumanity to Woman—A Grave Charge.

Geronimo O'Donadi, who resides in Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue, was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with insulting Miss Jemima Allen, No. 313 West Twentieth-street, and sending her letters of a grossly obscene nature. Miss Allen detailed a story of a continued series of insults she had been subjected to since last September by the prisoner, who had followed her in the streets and sought every occasion to annoy and insult her. He had engaged a man residing in her house to watch her movements, and on Saturday last, in company with this person, he came to her residence, made grossly offensive overtures to her, which she rejected, and finally burst in the door, and treated her with the greatest violence. He had been arrested upon this charge, but on the following Tuesday he repeated the offence by following her in the streets, and into the house of a Mr. Shaughnessy, whither she had fled from him. Miss Allen added that some months since she had entered into a matrimonial engagement with the prisoner, but having ascertained that he had a wife living, she of course discontinued all intimacy with him. Judge Shandley strongly condemned O'Donadi's conduct, and had him committed in default of $1,000 bail. Bail, however, was subsequently given, and the prisoner was discharged.

Excitement at West Point—A Lunatic at Large.

A man named Donovan, a private in the Engineer Corps at West Point, who suffered severely from delirium tremens, became perfectly insane about a week since, and escaped from his friends to the mountains. There he has wandered, eluding all efforts made for his capture by bands of soldiers and citizens, hiding in caves, or scaling almost inaccessible rocks. The entire population will join in a hunt for him to-day.

Passage of Steamers Through the Sound.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent in Albany intimates that the bill to prevent the passage of the steamers coming through the Sound, and whose destination is New-York, is unconstitutional. If he is right all the port regulations are wrong, and there is no legal power in the State to make regulations for the harbor, and assign particular piers or berths to vessels. I do not think an argument is necessary on this subject. G. W. B.

The Harrison-Vreeland Breach of Promise Case.

The breach of promise case of Mary Harrison vs. Geo. Vreeland, which was held before the Hudson County Court last Winter, came up yesterday in the same Court for a new trial. In the original case Mrs. Harrison, a widow, aged about 45 years, sued the defendant, a widower of 45, worth $700,000, for damages in the sum of $40,000 for breach of promise of marriage. The case occupied five days in trial, and testimony was adduced by the plaintiff showing that the defendant had frequently visited her at her house in Greenville, near his home; that he had tacitly promised to marry her and had taken great interest in her, purchase of a wedding dress. He had paid her $1,000, it was proved, at one time to release him from his engagement and had, subsequently promised again to make her his wife. Mrs. Harrison's testimony at the first trial was extremely affecting. She narrated the circumstances under which she met the old gentleman, how she was for years afterwards "loving him and waiting for him," forgiving him all, being prudent in the reckless life that he led in New-York and hoping for him to reform and become her husband. Vreeland's defence was that he had never promised marriage after the time when he paid her for his release. The jury rendered a verdict awarding her $5,000 damages. The counsel for the defendant, Hon. Courtlandt Parker, appealed the case to the Court of Errors and Appeals. The verdict was by this Court set aside, the damages being pronounced excessive and a new trial was granted.

Yesterday afternoon, when the case was called, the counsel announced that a settlement had been arrived at and the case was accordingly dismissed. No information could be obtained from the counsel concerning the amount paid by the defendant, but it was reported that the sum agreed upon for a settlement was $3,500.

The defendant, Mr. Vreeland, has other troubles outstanding in the Courts of this City, with one Mrs. Shelley, who claims to be his wife, and who sued him last Autumn for wife abandonment. Freed from his suits on the other side of the river, he will now, it is stated, give his attention to defending this.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad—Trunk Line.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has transpired that certain eminent capitalists and railroad builders of New-York have recently made arrangements to continue and complete that great line of railroad, terminating at Richmond on the waters of the Chesapeake, and at the mouth of the Big Sandy tributary of the Ohio, a line traversing the States of Virginia and West Virginia. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, which is the title of the new corporation, is a consolidation of the old Virginia Central Company and the Covington and Ohio Company, the former having been extended during the twenty years previous to the war nearly to Covington, where it was halted until 1867.

In the meantime the portion between Covington and the Ohio River had been begun and carried on to some extent under State auspices, over $3,000,000 having been expended in construction before the outbreak of hostilities. The control of the franchises and property in Virginia and West Virginia was placed in the hands of Commissioners with power to negotiate with responsible parties for the completion of the great work to the Ohio River, and to surrender the work done in consideration of this service. The franchise has been vested in the Consolidated Company, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Company during the past two years have pushed the line from Covington across the main chain of the Alleghanies, to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles from Richmond and 200 miles from the Ohio River at the Kentucky boundary.

Among the directors of the new organization of the enterprise are C. P. Huntington, of the Central Pacific Railroad; A. A. Low, Wm. H. Aspinwall, David Stewart, Jonas G. Clark, Pliny Fisk and Wm. B. Hatch, of New-York and neighboring cities, with Generals Wickham, Anderson, Baldwin and Echols, of Virginia—names which are a guarantee of the energy and fidelity with which the work will be carried through. Proposals are already invited for the heavier portions of the work to be done, and it is thought the westernmost seventy-five miles of the line may be completed by the close of this year, and the whole within two years. The old Virginia Central line had achieved as good position before the war, paying good dividends besides its interest liabilities, although then but a local road. Of course, the extension to the Ohio will confer new value on the completed half, and, indeed, raise the whole to the rank of a Great East and West Trunk line.

The opening of another great line between the seaboard and the West is a work of great importance to the country. While railroad extension has been developing in the Western States with marvelous speed, the number of lines crossing the Alleghanies has but slowly increased, so that there is, partially, an engorgement of traffic seeking transit over them. One result of this state of things is a state of great financial prosperity for each of the great New-York, Pennsylvania or Maryland lines.

The new line it appears possesses advantages in point of grades over the older ones, as also in climatic conditions, while in distances between common points and in the proximity of fuel, it has equal chances. It will, moreover, enjoy a very lucrative traffic from the transportation of coal and iron ores which are found at different parts of the line, and also from the carriage of Virginia agricultural products to the seaboard.

In the all-important matter of grades, the Virginia line has a decided advantage over the older lines. From the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Kanawha to the summit of the Alleghany range, it is established that the line will have a nearly uniform ascent of ten feet to the mile for a distance of 200 miles; the maximum grade being under thirty feet to the mile. Such an achievement is a wonder in engineering science. Grades on our oldest and best roads, and on those built over the Western prairies, frequently exceed double these figures. The average of the Chesapeake and Ohio line will be far lighter than the grades on our trunk lines. East of the Alleghany summit also the grades for the greater part are light, eighty feet being the maximum. It is practicable, by changing the line, to construct a freight road east of the mountain summit to throw out the grades heavier than thirty feet, and thus place this Company in possession of by far the easiest and shortest attainable line across the Alleghany Mountains.

The length of the Chesapeake and Ohio Road is 427 miles, extending from Richmond to the confluence of the Big Sandy River, with the Ohio at the northwest corner of Kentucky. There will be a separate terminus at the mouth of the Kanawha, higher up the Ohio, to connect with the road in Central Ohio. The distance between tide water at Richmond and Cincinnati is by this route 582 miles; while by the more northerly lines the distances to tide water at points further north are 501, 612 and 560 miles respectively. A like saving of distance is, of course, made between Louisville, St. Louis, Memphis and intermediate points. Even Chicago is by this road about the same distance from tide water of the Chesapeake as by the other lines to less favored harbors.

It must be taken into account that ice never becomes an obstruction to the harbors of the Chesapeake Bay, nor do snows seriously interfere with the running of railroad trains in that latitude. Coal, which is the great lever of modern industry, is also found in inexhaustible quantities along the course of this line through West Virginia. The cannel coal, which is so valuable for gas and other uses, is found near the Kanawha River in its greatest abundance. It is a coincidence, also, that iron ores of the best varieties are found along the central portion of the Chesapeake and Ohio, while at a distance of 100 miles from the iron ore beds there are stored-up immense deposits of a very valuable fuel known as the "splint" coal, which is especially in demand for iron manufacturers, as it is free from sulphur, and will command higher rates by reason of these qualities.

With all these advantages—a direct course, easy grades, proximity of fuel and a fertile country—the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad cannot fail to be of great importance to the States of Virginia, and West Virginia, as well as to Kentucky, and, in a less degree, to the middle Western States. If, indeed, the new line should not share to any great extent the great East and West freighting business, now carried by the more northerly lines, (and those who have looked most closely into the subject believe it can,) it will, nevertheless, have an important business from the regions naturally tributary to it. The great fact of its connection with the whole navigation of the Mississippi and branches at a favorable point on the Ohio, will alone enable it to carry to and fro the weightier products of the seaboard and the navigable rivers. There is, moreover, a vast expanse of fertile country between Memphis and Big Sandy River, which will have no route to the seaboard that can be compared with this. This will be furnished by the Western connecting roads now in progress. These will tap, among others, the great grazing region of Central Kentucky.

The tobacco, wheat, and grazing lands of Virginia are of themselves sufficient to furnish a very important local traffic.

More prominent than these, however, must be counted the immense capabilities of the road for developing a vast mining and iron manufacturing industry in the Kanawha country. Pittsburg is the growth of the past thirty or forty years, and the marvelous prosperity is due mainly to the contiguity of coal. Now coal of better quality and greater variety is found on the Kanawha, while the iron ores are much nearer. Even the foreign ores used for mixing, are nearer to the Kanawha than to Pittsburg. It is no unreasonable supposition, therefore, that somewhere in the Kanawha Valley there may spring up a city that shall in time far overshadow the Pittsburg of to-day in its manufactures and wealth.

It is not generally known that the present product of salt from the wells on the Kanawha reaches 2,500,000 barrels per annum. This branch of industry is one which admits of great expansion. Aside from the millions of acres of coal and iron lands adjacent to the line of road, it is a significant fact that the agricultural capacities of Virginia are scarcely yet appreciated. A salubrious climate, every variety of soil, perennial streams and diversified surface, fit those States (East and West) for a dense population. Millions of acres, which for long years have been locked up by capitalists, or under hereditary tenure, have since the war become available for settlement. And it is a fact that good lands are at this day to be had in Virginia cheaper than at any other point this side of the Mississippi. Large and small tracts of agricultural lands are now to be had in West Virginia at rates from $1 50 per acre to $30 per acre, the last-named price carrying with it improvements. R. T. C.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
66	The Mayor, &c., vs. The Bacon Pneumatic Transit Co.	206	Bayle vs. De Mianco.
111	Hadley vs. Stow.	216	Whitehead vs. Kennedy.
156	Jones vs. Hinman.	221	Hockman vs. Tuttle.
157	Wood vs. Carleton.	222	Brakely vs. Tuttle.
		223	Jervey vs. Hart.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Parts I. and II.—Held by McCunn and Freedman, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
2441	Tochman vs. Brown.	2605	Bramfeld vs. Cunningham.
[illegible]	Patten vs. Weller.	[illegible]	Waterbury vs. Bolton.
[illegible]	Hayward vs. Hendee.	[illegible]	Knap vs. Ackerman.
1919	Ross vs. Sollins.	[illegible]	Dunham vs. Cramer.
1541	Harris vs. Burke.	2155	Goetsel vs. Levy.
[illegible]	Hurlbut vs. National R. R. vs. Ames.	1674	Barger vs. Wagner.
[illegible]	Second Nat. Bank vs. Gillman.		

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 27.

By Judge Cardozo.

Kerr vs. Messenger.—The questions must be answered.

In the matter of the petition of Averill, receiver, &c.—order granted.

Hilliard vs. Harvil; order continued until judgment.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 27.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Palmer vs. Wallack; Patten vs. Gallagher; Patten vs. Gallagher et al.; Merrill vs. Knickerbocker Ins. Company; motions granted.

Fitzgerald vs. Valentine; motion granted and referee appointed.

Stevens vs. Bassford; motion granted and referee appointed.

Salwis vs. Kapineyer; complaint dismissed with $10 costs.

Corey vs. Long; motion dissolving injunction denied with $10 costs to abide event.

Brown vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; case settled and filed in Clerk's office.

Fellows vs. De Rouge; motion granted without costs.

Sutton vs. Cruger; extra allowance of $200 granted.

Massey vs. Fish; motion granted and referee appointed.

By Judge McCunn.

Donadi vs. Donadi; motion granted and referee appointed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 27.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Deakes vs. Fisher; motion denied with leave to renew on further papers.

Lovinger vs. Hendricks et al.—The question in this case was to ask the instructions of the Court upon the question whether a party to an action, who was being examined before trial under sections 390 and 391 of the Code, could be compelled to produce books and papers under a *subpœna duces tecum*, upon such examination. In rendering his decision on the motion Judge Van Brunt says he has come to the conclusion from an examination of the authorities that the rule is this: That the party under examination under sections 390 and 391 of the Code, may be compelled to refer to any books and papers in his possession or under his control to refresh his recollection as to any fact as to which he is interrogated, but he cannot be asked to state what such books and papers do or do not contain, nor could he be compelled to allow counsel to examine such books or papers or any portion of them. If it is desired to know the contents of any of such books or papers, or an inspection of them is sought, a motion for a discovery under section 388 of the Code must be made.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES—LIENS IN ADMIRALTY.

Young Tell vs. the Steamer James Guy.—A most important principle involved in this case was yesterday argued in the United States Supreme Court. In 1857 the Supreme Court rendered a decision in the case of Pratt vs. Reed, (19 Howard, 359,) holding that where repairs or supplies were furnished to a foreign vessel, or a foreign port, or a port of a state other than the State to which the vessel belonged, it was necessary, in order to support the lien, that the libelant should prove not only the above facts, but also show affirmatively such facts as would justify a bottomry of the vessel. This decision took the profession by surprise, as it was contrary to the long-established law. The above case presents the question again to the adjudication of the Supreme Court.

The libelant alleges that in January, 1869, George Olney, a resident of Brooklyn, had lying at Baltimore the steamboat James Guy, a vessel foreign to that port and to the State of Maryland, and applied to Tell to make certain repairs and furnish supplies to her, and that Tell repaired her, his bill amounting to over $2,500; that he charged the bill to the vessel and not to the owner, Olney; that the owner, Olney, was without funds or credit in Baltimore; that he was bankrupt, having some thirty judgments against him in New-York, and that under these circumstances the maritime law gave a lien upon the vessel, to enforce which this action was brought before Judge Benedict, in the Eastern District of New-York.

W. J. Healy answered that he had purchased the vessel of Olney after the repairs were done, and without notice of the claim and lien, and that under the decision of the Supreme Court there was no lien upon the vessel, and that if there had ever been a lien it was lost, because it had been canceled by the giving of time drafts for the amount.

Judge Benedict rendered a decree for the libelant, sustaining the lien; the owner appealed to the Circuit Court and the decree was affirmed by Judge Nelson, who held that the case of Pratt vs. Reed had no bearing adversely to the lien in this case. The owner appealed to the United States Supreme Court from this decision.

The Court heard the argument and reserved its decision.

Wm. M. Evarts and Beebe, Donohue & Cook for the appellant and claimant; Wm. W. Goodrich and O. Horwitz for the appellee and libelant.

No. 23.—*The Providence Rubber Company et al. vs. Charles Goodyear, Executor, et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Rhode Island.—This is a branch of the Goodyear patent litigation commenced by a cross bill filed by the appellants. The original bill claimed an infringement of the Goodyear patent since the death of the testator and prayed an accounting, which is set forth in the cross bill, together with the answer to the original bill, generally denying its allegations and other proceedings had in the original suit. It is then stated that the complainants hold a judgment recovered in the Supreme Court of Rhode Island against Goodyear, deceased, in his lifetime for $46,321 50, which they hold as an offset to any damages which they may finally be adjudged to pay to the executor. Demurrer was interposed to the cross bill on the grounds, among others, that it set up new matter not embraced in the original suit; that the subject as matter of set off of a judgment of which an effectual remedy at law exists; and the judgment is barred by the statute of limitation; further, that the judgment was in attachment proceedings against certain personal property in Rhode Island, in which there was no service of process on Goodyear and which were not contested by him; and that it was not, therefore, a judgment binding the party beyond the property attached.

The demurrer was sustained and the cross bill dismissed, and this appeal is taken from that decree, the complainant testing its soundness.

J. M. Parsons, A. Payne and General Cushing for appellant; Wm. E. Curtis and E. W. Stoughton for Goodyear.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

George Payson, of Chicago, was admitted to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 27.

Before Judge Cardozo.

A SERIOUS FAMILY QUARREL.

Hoar vs. Hoar.—This case came before the Court on a motion made by the wife, who is plaintiff, to compel the husband, who is a defendant, to pay alimony and counsel fee, and also to obtain an order directing that during the pendency of the action the custody of two young children shall be awarded to the mother. The suit was commenced by Mrs. Hoar, against her husband, for the purpose of obtaining a decree of separation from bed and board on the ground of cruelty and inhuman treatment. The parties were married in 1862, and, so far as appears, lived happily enough together until some time in 1866. They have two children, a daughter aged about 5 years and a son about 3 years. Mr. Hoar claims to be the owner of a valuable house and lot at Greenpoint, L. I., where he does business as a grocer. He also carries on the business of a general commission merchant in this City. The wife, by her affidavit, and by the testimony of others, avers that her husband has treated her most cruelly; that at one time while she was in bed nursing an infant he came at her with great fury, and kicked, beat and bruised her most unmercifully; that he cut off all supplies from her and the two children, and in a state of starvation almost he turned them upon the streets. All this is denied by the husband, he says that his wife left his care and protection of her own accord, and that he is now willing to take her back with the children, and as a guarantee of his good faith he will allow his wife to bring with her as a companion any female friend she may select, so that it may be fully established whether he is the brute of a husband which the wife represents him to be.

The Court took the papers, and reserved the decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JAN. 27.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

PETROLEUM CONTRACTS.

The Brooklyn Oil Refinery vs. Daniel Brown et al.—This action is by a vendee against a vendor, to recover damages for a breach of contract on the part of the latter, in failing to deliver in pursuance of a contract. The contract is as follows:

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1869.

Sold to Sterling Oil Works for account of Mr. D. Brown & Sons, 150,000 gallons crude petroleum, gravity 42-47, at 11½ cents per gallon, to be delivered to bulk lighter at yard free of expense. Tank measurement; quality and quantity to be accepted at the time of delivery at yard. Seller's option during the month of May next, at the rate of 40,000 gallons per week through the month.

Accepted. D. BROWN & SONS.

Stamped and executed in presence of H. C. Ohlen, Broker.

Terms cash.

The pleadings admit the contract, the authority of the broker to make it in behalf of the defendants, the ratification of the contract by the defendants, and the non-delivery of the oil in pursuance of the contract. (The assignment of the contract to the plaintiffs is admitted.) The plaintiffs prove that the defendants never delivered nor offered to deliver the oil; that the plaintiffs were ready and willing to receive the oil during the month of May, 1869; that during that period they were ready and willing to pay for the oil; that on the last day of each week in the month of May they demanded the 40,000 gallons of oil, and offered to pay for the same; and that on the 30th day of the month of May (the 31st being Sunday) they demanded the whole 150,000 gallons of oil, and then and there offered to pay for the same. On occasion of each demand and offer the defendants neglected or refused to deliver the oil—claiming, first, that they were not bound to deliver any oil before the last day of the month; and secondly, that they were not bound to deliver or give an order of delivery before they were paid. The plaintiffs having rested, the defendants move for a non-suit on the following grounds: 1. That there was no contract; and they claim there was no contract, first, for want of mutuality of obligation; and secondly, because the contract is not subscribed so as to satisfy the Statute of Frauds.

Judge McCunn said: Conceding, for argument, that there is no mutuality of obligation, the proper answer to the objection is, that mutuality of obligation is not essential to the obligatory power of a contract. (Harvey vs. Johnson, 6 C. B., 305; Mills vs. Blackall, 11 Q. B., 358, 368; Gibson vs. Carruthers, 8 M. and W., 321; Marsh vs. Wood, 9 B. and C., 659; Kearsley vs. Cunstains, 2 B. and Ad. and 15; Fairburn vs. Eastwood, 6 M. and W., 679.) Thus the contract of an infant is voidable at his election, but obligatory on the other party. (Holt vs. Ward, 2 Strange, 937.) So a guarantee is binding, although without having any power to compel the party to whom the guarantee is given, to supply the goods. (Mills vs. Blackall, 11 Q. B., 358; Westhead vs. Sproson, 6 H. and N., 728.) So an agreement under the Statute of Frauds will bind the party who subscribed it, although there may be no legal remedy on his suit against the other by reason of this latter party having omitted to subscribe it. (Laythoarp vs. Bryant, 2 Bing., N. C., 735; Harris vs. Shields, 19 Wend., 341; 3 Caines, R., 117; 1 Comyn on Contracts, 102.) A subscription by the agent of the party charged is sufficient (cases, *supra*.) In the present case the defendants explicitly admit the contract and its ratification by themselves, and, on familiar principles, they cannot be heard to contradict concessions on the face of the pleadings. (See complaint, paragraphs second and third; and answer, paragraph second.) The objection of no contract between the parties is therefore untenable.

Second—The objection that the plaintiffs have failed to show that they had their lighter ready for the reception of the oil is equally groundless. It is in evidence that by the custom and usage of oil merchants in the City of New-York, the vendors under a contract like the present are obliged to notify the buyer at what "yard," and at what time, they propose to deliver the oil, before any obligation is incumbent on the buyer to send his lighter for the oil. And this is in consonance with common sense; for the vendor, having reserved to himself the option when and where to deliver the oil, until he declared that election as to time and place of delivery, the vendee could not know at what time and place to have his lighter ready. The vendors never declared their option, and never notified the vendee when and where they proposed to deliver; and hence the vendees were in no default in not sending their lighter. The case of Kennum vs. Hiller, (4 Bart., 188,) so far from sustaining the position of the defendants, is fatal to their argument—for there, the option was with the buyers when to deliver; and the Court properly ruled that the seller was in no default, until in this particular, the buyer declared his option. This case is a strong illustration of the doctrine that the duty of action, e. g. of delivery, or demand, or tender, is on him who reserves to himself an option. In this case the vendor had an option to deliver any day of the week, and until he notified the vendee of the day on which he proposed to deliver, the latter could not possibly know when to send his lighter, neither could he know where to send it, there being half a dozen "yards" at which the vendor had the option to deliver.

Third—The contention of the defendants, that the plaintiffs should have paid, or tendered payment, for the oil, before the defendants were obliged to deliver or offer to deliver, is without support in authority or reason. Readiness and willingness on the part of the plaintiffs to pay for the oil, were sufficient without proof of payment or tender of payment. (Bowdell et al. vs. Johnson, 1 East, 203; Waterhouse vs. Skinner, 2 Bos. and Pul., 447; Bristow & Waddington, 2 Bos. and Pul., 352; Wilks vs. Atkinson, 1 Marsh, 412; Levy vs. Lord Herbert, 7 Taunt., 314; Porter vs. Rose, 12 Johns., 209; Collonel vs. Briggs, Salk., 113; Lancashire vs. Killingsworth, Salk., 623; Morton vs. Lamb, 7 T. R., 125; 1 East., 209; Norwood vs. Gray's Exrs., Plowd., 180; Miller vs. Drake, 1 Caine's Rep., 45; West vs. Emmons, 5 Johns., 181; Moss vs. Supp, 5 Hunt., 166; 2 Chitty; Plowd., 80; Bentley vs. Dawes, &c., 9 Exch., 667; 23 Eng. L. & E., 540; Green vs. Reynolds, 2 Johns., 207; Topping vs. Root, 5 Cowen, 404; Clark vs. Dales, 20 Barb., 42. Clearly conclusive are Vail vs. Rice, 1 Selden, 155; Bronson vs. Wiman, 4 Selden, 182; Ousley vs. Anderson, 1 Hill, 382.) Under this contract the defendants reserved to themselves the option when they would deliver; and until they declared that option there was no obligation on the plaintiffs to make tender of payment. (Hilliard on Sales, 152, Benjamin on Sales, 72.) Again, under this contract, the plaintiffs were not bound to accept the oil, unless it corresponded with the contract in quality and quantity, and whether it so corresponded they were to determine at the time of delivery. How, then, can it be contended that they were obliged to make a tender of payment in advance even of an offer of delivery, before they knew the defendants had the oil to deliver, and before they were afforded an opportunity of ascertaining whether the oil to be delivered was in accordance with the contract? The suggestion is not only repugnant to law, but is revolting to common sense. (Rolfe, B., in Startup vs. Macdonald, 6 Man. and Gr., 610; Benjamin on Sales, 506, 516, 518, 519; Addison on Contracts, 191; Isherwood vs. Whitmore, 11 Mee. and W., 347.)

Fourth—The defendants finally demand a nonsuit on the ground that in legal construction and effect the contract allows them an option to deliver the whole 150,000 gallons of oil on the last day of May; that, the last day of May, 1869, being Sunday, they had a right to deliver on the Monday following, that being the first day of June. This proposition involves a construction of the contract in controversy, in respect of which I unhesitatingly hold that the contract obliges the defendants to deliver 40,000 gallons a week, and that their option only applies to the day of the week on which they might deliver. They expressly agree to deliver the whole 150,000 gallons in the month of May, and a delivery on the 1st day of June would not satisfy their contract. But the plaintiffs, adopting in part their view, demanded delivery, and offered payment of the 150,000 gallons on the last secular day of May, (30th,) so that even if the defendants' construction be correct, they were in default of not delivering on the 30th of May, 1869. If the defendants had stipulated to deliver on the 31st of May, a day which happened to be Sunday, they would be bound to deliver on the Monday following to perform. (Salter vs. Burt, 20 Wend., 205.) But their contract was absolute to deliver during the month of May, and an offer of delivery in June would not have satisfied the contract. They were not in default until the last (seventh) day of the week, and that was the proper day for the plaintiffs to demand delivery. (Startup vs. Macdonald, *supra*.) On the first blush I was impressed that this contract required of the defendants a delivery of 40,000 gallons each week during the month of May; and a critical scrutiny of its terms confirms me in that conviction. It is a fundamental canon of construction, that "the construction be made upon the entire instrument; that one part of it may help to expound another, and that the construction be such as that the whole and every part of it may take effect." (Sheph. Touch., 87; Rawdon vs. Toby, 11 Howard, U. S., 511.) Upon the principle propounded in these rules, the last words in the contract—"through the month"—show that the delivery of the oil was not to be in a lump on any one day, but was to be distributed through the month, at the rate of 40,000 gallons per week, and if the defendants failed to offer delivery of 40,000 gallons any one week, they were pro tanto in default. (Hoare vs. Rennie, 5 H. & N., 19.)

The motion for a nonsuit is denied, and the facts as above stated not having been changed by any testimony subsequently offered, the Judge directed a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $4,567 50.

Roger A. Pryor and James F. Morgan, counsel for plaintiffs; A. S. Sullivan and Cotterill Brothers, counsel for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JAN. 27.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

THE CLARK-BININGER CONTROVERSY.

Abraham B. Clark vs. Abraham Bininger.—At the opening of the Court this morning, and before resuming the business of the Trial Term, Judge McCunn took up the motion to punish John S. Beecher for contempt, and which had been adjourned from yesterday, for the purpose of rendering a decision on the motion to commit. On taking his seat on the Bench the Judge stated that he had not yet had time to fully examine the authorities bearing on the case. The question involved was one of great magnitude, and he desired that any matter relating to a conflict of jurisdiction between a United States Court and this Court should be disposed of only after the most careful consideration. The question was one purely of law, which either by this Court or that of the United States could be disposed of without any unnecessary trouble. As he was then engaged in holding Trial Term, and could not, therefore, give the question the attention its importance claimed, he would allow the matter to stand over for the present. Notice would be given to Mr. Beecher when it should become necessary for him to again appear in Court.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 27.

Before Judge Loew.

DISCHARGE OF MECHANICS' LIENS.

Edward Madison vs. James Daley, Walter Jones et al.—The following opinion by Judge Loew, in which Chief Justice Daly and Judge Van Brunt concur, will be found important, as defining the now settled practice of the Court of Common Pleas on the question relating to the discharge of mechanic liens, so frequently presented to the Courts.

The motion is for an order directing the County Clerk to discharge of record certain mechanics' liens. It appears that the plaintiff is the owner of premises No. 22 Broad-street, in the City of New-York; that in August, 1868, he entered into a contract with the defendant Jones for the erection of a building on said lot; that said Jones made a sub-contract with one Joyce for the carpenter work; that in order to carry out his said contract Joyce made parol agreements with the defendant Daly and others, in pursuance of which they performed labor and furnished materials for the erection of said building. The work having been subsequently abandoned by Joyce, Daly and the other defendants, in the beginning of the year 1866, filed liens for the amounts due them respectively. Soon after the owner, Mathews, commenced a proceeding in this Court against the contractors and all the lienors, to foreclose the liens. The matter was referred to a referee, who in December, 1868, made his report in favor of Daly and the other lienors, since which time, it seems, nothing has been done in the matter. With a single exception, no order of the Court continuing either of the said liens was ever obtained by any of the lienors. This motion was now made by the owner for an order directing the County Clerk to discharge the liens of record.

Opinion.—Under the Mechanics' Lien law of 1863, (Laws of 1863, chap. 500,) a lien ceases after one year from the time of filing the notice of lien, unless by an order of the Court, obtained before the expiration of the year, the lien is continued, and a new docket made stating such fact. (Sec. 11 of the act; Welch vs. The Mayor, &c., 19 Abb. Pr., 132; Poerschke vs. Kedenburg, 6 Abb. Pr., N. S., 171.) And it makes no difference that a proceeding was commenced before the expiration of the year to enforce or foreclose such lien. The decision of this Court in the case of Paine vs. Bonney, 4 E. D. Smith, 734, which has been cited as deciding the contrary, has no application, as it was made under the law of 1855, which provided that every lien created under that act should continue until the expiration of one year from the creation thereof, "and until judgment rendered in any proceeding for the enforcement thereof." I am aware that in Poerschke vs. Kedenburg (*supra*) which was decided under the act of 1863, Judge Barrett was of the opinion that, in such a case, the lien continues after the expiration of the year, without the procurement of an order of the Court. But while I entertain the greatest respect for the opinion of that learned Judge, and while I concede that there is a discrepancy or incongruity between the ninth and eleventh sections of the act which would seem to favor his view, still I cannot, in this instance, agree with him. The language of section 11 is clear and explicit, that "liens shall in all cases cease after one year, unless by order of the Court," &c. We must bear in mind that this statute is in derogation of the common law and should be construed strictly. In addition, it will be found on examination, that the opinion of Justice Brady in the case of Poerschke vs. Kedenburg, (*supra*,) and also the case of Welch vs. the Mayor, (*supra*,) and Freeman vs. Crane, 3 E. D. S., 1[illegible], sustain the view of the case which I have taken. It follows that the conditions prescribed by the act must be complied with or the lien will be lost. (Bias-

well as Woodworth, 21 N. Y., 283.) The liens in this ... County Clerk to discharge them is necessary. But even if it were otherwise, the Court has no power to make such an order. Section 10 of the act specifies in what cases liens may be discharged, by order of the Court and otherwise, but does not include the one under consideration. By section 11 no power is conferred on any Court to order a lien to be discharged, but all liens not continued by order of the Court, as in said section provided, are absolutely discharged after one year, by the mere effect of the statute itself, without any other act or proceeding. My attention has been called to a decision of Judge Daly, in the case of Jones vs. Poe, (not reported,) which, it is claimed, is decisive of this question. From an examination of the papers on file in the Clerk's office it appears that it is a case in point, and that the learned and able Chief Judge did make such an order therein as is now asked for. But I am informed that it was formerly the practice to grant motions of this kind, and it seems that the point was not fully considered when the order referred to was made. I may add that I have consulted with my two associates, Judges Daly and Van Brunt, and am permitted to say that they both concur in the conclusions which I have arrived at in this case. The motion must be denied.

Niles and Bagley for motion; Francis Lynde opposed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 27, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118¼	200 Quick. M. Co.	[illegible]
7,500 do. ...c	118⅜	500 do. ...bet. call	[illegible]
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	115¾	1050 Mariposa Pf.	[illegible]
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	115⅛	200 do. ...b10	[illegible]
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new ...c	114¼	200 do. ...bet. call; 10000 Mariposa Trust. 10s Cts. ...b. c.	[illegible]
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
54,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	114⅝	600 Pac. Mail ...c	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2¼ P. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STREET SALES OF ROCK ISLAND—JAN. 27.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THURSDAY, Jan. 27—P. M.

The Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the month of December have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for the late Calendar year, in comparison with the same period in 1868:

The Import entries in December, 1869, at New-York compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	Dec. 1869.	Dec. 1868.
Dutiable Goods direct	$9,080,463	$7,458,935
Dutiable, bonded	7,925,576	5,825,282
Free Goods	1,147,305	847,380
Total December entries	$18,153,494	$13,851,597

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $312,761 against $901,490 in the same month last year.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of the previous importation withdrawn from bond is $5,509,480, or $2,416,096 less than went into bond during the month; so that the amount of Merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $15,737,938, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $6,380,845, being at an average rate of duty on all the marketed Imports (including free articles) of 42 ₽ cent. The amount marketed in December, 1868, was $13,961,744, and the Customs collected $5,297,300.

The comparative values of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the Calendar Years 1869 and 1868, were as follows:

	1869. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	1868. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
Total entries	$290,369,311	$244,105,697
Total marketed	$275,733,795*	$239,335,183*
Customs thereon	130,019,715	113,295,712
Average tariff	48¼ ₽ ct.	47 ₽ cent.

* Of which Free Goods in 1869, $14,750,230, and Free Goods in 1868, $12,764,687.

In addition to the above, there were entered of Foreign Specie $16,782,408 during the year 1869, and $7,085,269 in 1868.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the calendar years 1869 and 1868, compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1869. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	1868. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
January	$27,445,102	$18,965,750
February	25,266,152	20,164,049
March	20,134,795	22,117,232
April	23,393,165	20,107,971
May	17,889,143	20,377,320
June	19,309,348	14,226,848
July	21,926,334	20,117,038
August	23,924,364	24,510,530
September	25,350,975	26,335,307
October	21,676,633	26,453,036
November	19,965,904	17,062,517
December	15,736,938	13,961,744
Total for year	$275,733,795	$239,335,183

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed were as follows:

January	$9,615,894	July	$10,046,078
February	11,396,638	August	13,945,090
March	12,027,673	September	11,975,805
April	10,737,100	October	10,554,651
May	9,688,820	November	8,540,789
June	8,411,295	December	6,690,945
Total New-York duties collected			$125,010,742
Miscellaneous out-port Customs			4,610,742
Total deposited at New-York			$129,630,480

The Export clearances to foreign ports from New-York for the month of December were:

	Dec. 1869.	Dec. 1868.
Domestic produce	$17,828,176	$14,882,260
Foreign reexported	720,682	485,008
Gold and silver	1,732,908	1,717,905
Total Dec. clearances	$20,281,766	$16,706,190

The Exports of all descriptions from this port the calendar years 1869 and 1868, respectively, were as follows:

	1869. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	1868. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
Domestic produce	$187,812,776	$156,075,578
Foreign reexported	7,413,930	7,990,624
Gold and silver	33,108,448	70,841,589
Total year	$228,335,154	$234,907,791

The following are the offers, $4,219,300, made to the Treasury to sell United States 5-20s to the Sinking Fund, and the offers accepted to the amount of $1,000,000:

OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20S—JAN. 27.

J. T. Bates. [illegible]	Kuhn, Loeb & Co. [illegible]
White, Morris & Co. [illegible]	Fisk & Hatch. [illegible]
Leland Bros. & Co. [illegible]	Drexel, Winthrop & Co. [illegible]
Hatch & Foote. [illegible]	Buckingham & Brown. [illegible]
Frank & Gans. [illegible]	Cammann & Co. [illegible]
Baker & Kitchen. [illegible]	John Ponder. [illegible]
National Currency Bank. [illegible]	Vermilye & Co. [illegible]
Maxwell & Graves. [illegible]	Friedman & Salomon. [illegible]
Marx & Co. [illegible]	Quinan & Enos. [illegible]
Humbert Bros. [illegible]	E. Sweet & Co. [illegible]
A. Frank & Bro. [illegible]	Jay Cooke & Co. [illegible]
[illegible]	Total $4,219,300

ACCEPTED OFFERS TO SELL 5-20S.

Edward Sweet & Co. [illegible]	Humbert Brothers. [illegible]
Frank & Gans. [illegible]	Drexel, Winthrop & Co. [illegible]
Hatch & Foote. [illegible]	Jay T. Bates. [illegible]
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. [illegible]	National Currency Bank. [illegible]
Albert Frank & Bro. [illegible]	Jay Cooke & Co. [illegible]
Fisk & Hatch. [illegible]	Total $1,000,000

Gold opened with some firmness this morning, and sold up to 121¾@121⅞ ₽ cent., but the market weakened before 12 o'clock, and later in the day the price fell off to 121¼@121⅛ ₽ cent., closing ½ ₽ cent. lower than last night. There was no particular influence at work either way, but the buyers for the rise were, to all appearances, less confident than yesterday. The Customs demand for Gold to-day reached the large sum of $762,000.

The public funds were fairly supported on a moderate amount of business, the market closing quiet on the basis of 114⅜@114½ ₽ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867. The Southern State Bonds were weaker for new Tennessees, and again strong on Virginias, of which the sellers at the recent advance are not numerous.

In the Railways the movement was strong and active on the Vanderbilt stocks and in Chicago and Rock Island, the latter making another advance of 2@2¼ ₽ cent. on yesterday's excited sales. On the other hand, the Northwest and St. Paul stocks were indifferently supported, and Northwest Common not supported at all, the sales being pressed down to 71@71¼ ₽ cent. The Pacific Railway Gold mortgages, both Unions and Centrals, are on the advance, the inquiry being quite active at 85¼@¾ for Unions and 94¼ for the Centrals. There was a recovery of 2 ₽ cent. in Pacific Mail shares.

Money was easy and cheap at 5@6 ₽ cent. to the Brokers. The Foreign Exchanges not so firm as yesterday. London, 109@109¼; Paris, f.5.17½@f.5.18¾ to the dollar.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JAN. 27.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	113⅛	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅝	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅝	114⅜
American Gold Coin	121⅝	121⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	46¼	[illegible]
North Carolina Bonds, new	24⅛	[illegible]
New-York Central and Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Rock Island	110	112⅝
Northwestern Common	72⅝	71¼
Northwestern Preferred	88⅝	89
Pacific Mail Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	28	28
Ohio and Mississippi	26	26
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent., reg., '81	118¼	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	[illegible]
6 ₽ cent. coup., 1881	[illegible]	5-20 coupon, 1867	[illegible]
5-20 registered, 1862	[illegible]	5-20 coupon, 1868	[illegible]
5-20 coupon, 1862	115	10-40 registered	[illegible]
5-20 coupon, 1864	[illegible]	10-40 coupon	[illegible]
5-20 coupon, 1865	[illegible]	6s, Currency	111

The following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	[illegible]	La. 6s, levee bonds	75
Tennessee 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	Connecticut 6s	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	57	Rhode Island 6s	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	Alabama 8s	[illegible]
Georgia 6s	[illegible]	Ohio 6 ₽ cent., '74	[illegible]
Georgia 7s, new bds.	[illegible]	Ohio 6 ₽ cent., '81	[illegible]
North Carolina 6s	[illegible]	Ohio 6 ₽ cent., '86	[illegible]
N. Carolina new bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. Bounty L.	[illegible]
South Carolina 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri 6s, H. & St. J. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La. 6s, levee bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. 2d	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	[illegible]	Gt. Western 1st, '88	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	[illegible]	Gt. Western 2d, '93	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. Ex'd	[illegible]
Erie 1st, Extended	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. 2d	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	[illegible]	Chi. & R. Island 1st	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	[illegible]	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	[illegible]	New-Jersey Cen. 1st	[illegible]
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	[illegible]	New-Jersey Cen. N. B.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	[illegible]
Harlem 1st	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	[illegible]
C. B. & Q. 8 ₽ ct. 1st	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	[illegible]
Mich. S. 7 ₽ ct. 2d	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton 1st	[illegible]
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₽ ct.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton Inc.	[illegible]
Pa. R. 7s, guar. by Ma.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st	[illegible]
Central Pacific Bds.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. Consol's	[illegible]
Union Pacific 1st Bds.	[illegible]	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st	[illegible]	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	[illegible]	St. L. & Iron M. Bds.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. 1st	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d	[illegible]
Consol'd 7 ₽ ct. Cou.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	[illegible]	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	[illegible]
Lack. & West. Bonds	[illegible]	N. Y. & N. Haven	[illegible]
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	[illegible]	Tol., P. & War. E. D.	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext'd	[illegible]		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	[illegible]	Hanover	105
Manhattan	142	Irving	113
Union	[illegible]	Metropolitan	[illegible]
America	[illegible]	Nassau	[illegible]
City	210	Corn Exchange	[illegible]
Phenix	106	Continental	[illegible]
North River	[illegible]	St. Nicholas	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Greenwich	[illegible]	Importers & Traders'	[illegible]
National	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	Central National	[illegible]
Commerce	121	Fourth National	[illegible]
Ocean	73	Ninth National	[illegible]
American Exchange	112	Tenth National	[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	121	Oriental	[illegible]
Bank of N. America	[illegible]	Butch's & Drovers' Asn.	[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27.

General balance yesterday	$79,975,258 54
Gold receipts	1,263,243 63
Gold payments	1,270,014 60
Gold balance	76,230,461 27
Currency receipts	1,488,255 21
Currency payments	479,380 86
Currency balance	4,348,076 53
General balance	81,606,537 01
Customs	762,000 00

The Sun Mutual Marine Insurance Company report of their business for the year 1869, $883,136 earned premiums, marked off, and losses, expenses, return premiums, &c., $607,521. They declare a scrip dividend of *fifteen per cent.* to policy holders; an extra dividend in cash of *two and a half per cent.* to stockholders over the 7 ₽ cent. interest heretofore paid to them, and six per cent. on all the outstanding scrip of the previous years. The present assets of the Company amount to $985,103, of which $504,000 is in United States bonds.

The Mercantile Mutual Marine Company report of their business for 1869, that their earned premiums are $1,003,681, and their losses, expenses, &c., $715,144. Out of the balance they have paid $91,734 cash to stockholders, and $119,949 to policy holders as the equivalent of Scrip dividends. The present assets of the Company are $1,427,380, of which $404,896 are in United States and other Stocks; $499,000 in premium notes and $800,000 in Security notes.

The following from the editorial columns of the *Evening Post* relates to the loan of Messrs. TURNER BROTHERS, for the Danville, Urbana and Pekin Road:

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, of Illinois, it is announced will be finally opened for business on the 1st February. Over one hundred miles, out of a little more than one hundred and seventeen and a half, are completed, and the rails on the remainder are being laid as rapidly as the weather will permit, while cars, locomotives and full equipments sufficient to meet the immediate requirements of business, have been purchased and are ready for work.

This road was projected originally to accommodate the local business of the part of Illinois which it penetrates, but the completion of the Pacific Railroad, and the ever-increasing pressure of Western produce upon the channels which bring it to the markets, opened up new possibilities for such East and West roads as could effect the necessary connections, and give a general commercial importance to the Danville and Pekin line. A consolidation was effected with another short road constructing between Danville and Indianapolis, and a continuous line 212 miles in length, extending from the latter place directly across Central Illinois to the City of Pekin, was placed under the control of one company.

Indianapolis, as will be seen by a glance at the map, is the centre to which nearly all the great roads from the Atlantic seaboard converge; and here the new line will connect by one route with Boston, by three with New-York and Philadelphia, and by the Baltimore and Ohio Road with Baltimore. At Pekin, also, its Western terminus, it communicates by two separate routes with the Union Pacific at Omaha, and thus forms an important link in what will probably be recognized as one of the shortest routes from San Francisco to the Atlantic cities.

It will exercise an important influence upon the development of the fertile and populous portion of Illinois, which it traverses, but we naturally lose sight of local interests in looking at new railways, particularly when they are Western railways, and meet their bearing upon the great problem of furnishing a market to the produce of our agricultural States.

The Erie Railway.

From the London News, Jan. 14.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR: The files of the American correspondence give particulars of the action, "RAMSEY vs. FISK, GOULD and COMPANY," giving some further disclosures of the characteristics of the "Erie Railway Ring." This case was heard before Judge BALCOM, who has, by his decision, still further strengthened the position of the present Board of Directors, much to the disappointment and indignation of the shareholders. There is one of Judge BALCOM's remarks, however, which is of some point in this and other cases of almost a similarly unfortunate position, "That shareholders who will not look after their own interests out of Court should not come into Court for favors or orders, and that they were to blame if bad directors were chosen." He added, "If a majority of shareholders of the Erie Railroad Company prefer to have immoral men or speculators for directors, they had the legal right to elect them." It appears that here is the great fault in shareholders not looking after their own interest in the quarter they should. Of the $70,000,000 of shares issued, I do not know how large a portion is held in Europe, but have reason to believe it is very great. On examining the shares I hold, I find they are issued in certificates of ten shares of $100 each, many of which are registered in the name of some of the clique. I will take some now before me, in the name of SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN, & Co., dated 10th August, 1868. On the back of these certificates is printed the following:

"For value received, —— do hereby sell, assign, and transfer to —— ten shares of $100 each of the capital stock of the Erie Railway Company, standing in —— name on the books of the said Company, and represented by the within certificate, and do hereby irrevocably constitute and appoint —— attorney, to transfer the said stock on the books of the said Company, in such form and manner as may be necessary or be required by the regulations of the said Company in that behalf, and with full power of substitution in the premises.

SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.

Dated Aug. 10, 1868.

In the presence of JOHN H. WILSON."

It will be seen that the transfer is dated the same day as the certificate is issued, and is signed by SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co., who composed a portion of what is termed the "Erie Ring;" and is witnessed by J. H. WILSON. A blank space is left to fill in the name of the purchaser, should he wish to have the certificate transferred into his own name; but it has not been the custom to have this done, as it is much more convenient to pass the certificate from hand to hand. Of 2,000 shares held by me, all are in this position; the result is, as I have above described, that although I am proprietor of 2,000 shares, they stand in the name of other individuals on the books of the Company, who have the right, I suppose, to vote on them. I am inclined to believe that nearly all of the large amount of shares floating in Europe is in a similar position as the stock in my possession. Is it not worth while inquiring whether or not all the shares issued under the Fisk management in 1868 and since are in their names? And if so, have they not actually voted themselves into power, or retained their position by representing the property of others? And is not that the true reason why the Judge can say "if shareholders will not look after their own interest they must take the consequences?"

This mode of passing the certificates from hand to hand without registration has been adopted in order to avoid the risk and trouble, as well as the delay, occasioned by sending to America to have them transferred. As a highly respectable committee has been formed to represent, in some measure, the English shareholders of Erie stock, cannot they suggest some course whereby these proprietors can represent their holdings, or, at any rate, prevent those in whom they have no confidence from doing so? Is it impracticable for the Committee to act as trustees, into whose hands all the shares in this country can be deposited, to be sent to New-York for transfer out of the names of their enemies into those of persons who can represent them faithfully? Could not the trustees, in place of the shares temporarily intrusted to them for transfer, issue certificates which could be dealt with on the Stock Exchange in the usual manner? I merely throw out these suggestions to influence my fellow-shareholders to give the whole subject serious consideration, and to take some effectual steps to control their own property, if they will but take the necessary steps to do so. They cannot, however, expect to succeed in obtaining justice if they allow their property to remain in the name and under the control of the very men of whom they have so much reason to complain. It is also the manifest duty of the European shareholders to take some effectual means to prevent FISK, GOULD & Co. from continuing to send shares to this country standing in their own names, transferred in blank, and then having them stamped by the Committee, thus still flooding the market, and carrying on the old system of voting at the meetings of the Company in virtue of shares which are no longer in their possession. I am, &c.,

A LARGE SHAREHOLDER.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 13.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds. They are receivable at par by the Company in payment for any of its lands sold at scheduled prices. The lands are pledged for the redemption of the bonds, and consist of 466,000 acres of choice locations, situated mostly in the Des Moines Valley, (Iowa,) and are estimated to realize enough to nearly or quite cancel the whole issue of bonds, in addition to the security of the Road. Price 90 per cent. For further particulars inquire of

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds at 90, free of tax. Many parties who have carefully examined the merits of these securities prefer them to any other in the market. They are now selling quite as rapidly as the Company can use the money in finishing the road. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York; at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street, and at HOWES & MACY'S, No. 30 Wall-street. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	7	Leather, sides	[illegible]
Beeswax, pkgs.	[illegible]	Reels, bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Petroleum, Ref., bbls.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Cutmeats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	11,862	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bbls.	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bags	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Sumac, bags	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Starch, boxes	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
R. W. Flour, pkgs.	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows: By the steamer [illegible], for Liverpool—1,000 bxs. Bacon, 34 pkgs. India Rubber, 313 bales Cotton, [illegible] bales Hops, 120 tierces Beef. [illegible]

ASHES—[illegible] COFFEE—[illegible] COTTON—[illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible] GRAIN—[illegible] HAY—[illegible] HOPS—[illegible] LEATHER—[illegible] MOLASSES—[illegible] NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

We quote: Spirits Turpentine at [illegible] ₽ gallon; [illegible]

OILS—[illegible] PETROLEUM—[illegible] PROVISIONS—[illegible] We quote Butter and Cheese as follows:

BUTTER.

Extra quality State Dairy, firkins, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine quality State Dairies, firkins, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to good quality State Dairies, firkins, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Common quality State Dairies, firkins, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Extra State Dairies, half-firkin tubs, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State Dairies, half-firkin tubs, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine quality State, Welsh tubs, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair to fine quality Pennsylvania, firkins, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Western, Reserve, firkins, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime quality Michigan, firkins, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Good to prime quality State Rolls, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime quality Western Rolls, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Common quality State and Western Rolls, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Canada Dairy Packed, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₽ lb.	[illegible]

CHEESE.

Extra quality State Factories, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Fine quality State Factories, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to good quality State Factories, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Common quality State Factories, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Extra quality State Farm Dairies, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine quality State Farm Dairies, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Ordinary quality State Farm Dairies, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Good to extra English Dairy, New-York, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, [illegible]	[illegible]

RICE—[illegible] SUGARS—[illegible]

Stock Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Receipts since the 1st of January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sales since the 1st of January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock this day, Jan. 27, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible] WHISKY—[illegible] WOOL—[illegible] sale held to-day, under the auspices of Messrs. WALTER BROWN & Co., [illegible]

FREIGHTS—Have been depressed and irregular to-day on a restricted business. For Liverpool there were taken 1,050 bales Cotton, [illegible] For Glasgow 10,000 bushels Peas, [illegible] ship, with 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. ₽ bbl.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Jan. 24, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, [illegible], O'Brien, Woltman, Baker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—[illegible].

The minutes of the meeting held January seventeen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petitions of Peter Kelly and P. Garrity to be reimbursed for the loss of horses from Pier foot of Market-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Croker—

Petition and resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. [illegible] McGuire, pastor of Saint Paul's Church, in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, for the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars, as a donation to be applied in the payment of assessments for the work of [illegible].

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Petition and resolution, That One Hundred and thirty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That the Street Commissioner be directed to notify the owner or owners of property on the south side of Fifty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, to remove the rock projecting over the sidewalk, as the same is in a dangerous condition.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That the resolution appointing Librarian for the City Library, adopted March, ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, be amended by striking therefrom the words "Charles Bauch," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Charles H. Peets."

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

That permission be given to M. Livingston and John Reeber to regulate and grade in front of their property in Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, at their own expense.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That permission be given to Dennis Kehoe and James McCoy to regulate, grade, &c., in front of their premises on One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, and two hundred feet east of First-avenue, between First-avenue and Avenue A, at their own expense.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That the resolution for lighting the transverse roads under and across the Central Park with gas, approved December two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, be amended by adding thereto the words "with the assent of the Commissioners of the Central Park."

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Cuddy—

That the Croton Aqueduct Board be requested to report to this Board by what authority, if any, the Equitable Insurance Company have extended the vaults connected with their building on the corner of Broadway and Cedar-street beyond the line of the curb stone on Cedar-street, in violation of law.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That Forty-sixth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Laid over.

By Alderman Culkin—

That West-street, from Hammond-street to Tenth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Laid over.

By Alderman Cregier—

That Forty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That Second-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to the Harlem River, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Laid over.

By Alderman Cuddy—

That Seventy-second-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenue, be paved with Nicolson pavement.

Laid over.

By Alderman Croker—

That Thirty-third-street, from Lexington-avenue to East River, be paved with the Robbins Excelsior wood pavement.

Laid over.

By Alderman Jackson—

That Fifty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged four feet wide where not already done.

Laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That on Fourth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged four feet wide, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That Seventy-second street, from Second-avenue to East River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and sidewalks flagged four feet wide where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Culkin—

That the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and sidewalks flagged full width, where not already done, in West-street from Hammond-street to Tenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged four feet wide in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from First-avenue to the East River.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cregier—

That the sidewalk on the north side of Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be flagged full width where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That gas mains be laid, lamp-posts erected and street lamps lighted in Forty-sixth street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McKiever—

That a crosswalk be laid from the southeast to the southwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman O'Brien—

That a crosswalk be laid from number one thousand one hundred and thirty-four Broadway to the opposite side of Broadway.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That crosswalks be laid at each of the intersections of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cuddy—

That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of the school attached to Saint Marcus Church, situated in Sixth-street, for the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, as a donation, to be applied in the payment of expenses incurred in making alterations and improvements on said school.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Croker—

That the Daily Skandinavisk Post be appointed one of the Corporation papers.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Woltman—

That the fire hydrant now standing in front of number nine East Fortieth-street be removed, and placed in front of number twenty-nine in said street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman O'Brien—

That a gas lamp post be placed and lamp lighted in front of number one thousand one hundred and twenty-three Broadway.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McKiever—

That a street lamp be placed and lighted opposite number two hundred and thirty-one East Eleventh-street.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Public Administrator, being his report of receipts and expenditures during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was received and laid on the table.

INVITATIONS.

The President laid before the Board an invitation from the Scott Cercle to attend their ball on Friday evening, twenty-eighth instant, at Irving Hall; also from the Mutual Base Ball Club to attend their ball, Thursday evening, February three, at Irving Hall.

Which were accepted.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Monday, thirty-first instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Jan. 24, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Reilly, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Hill, Odell, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, Schlichting, Feltner, Seeary, McDonald, Fay, Shelly—17.

The minutes of meeting held January seventeen were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

That Robert McKay be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of F. W. Schmale, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Costello—

That the Street Commissioner be directed to remove, or cause to be removed, the gate now obstructing Thirteenth-street, on the corner of Avenue D.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

That J. G. Hamilton be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of C. A. Cushman, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman [illegible]—

That gas lamp be placed and lighted in front of number four hundred and one East Thirteenth-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Assistant Alderman McDonald—

That on both sides of Eighty-sixth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, the sidewalks be extended to the width of thirty feet, and the owners be permitted to inclose fifteen feet thereof for courtyard purposes, and that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Assistant Alderman Hoffman—

That the gas-lamp post in front of number forty-four Broome-street be removed immediately.

Which was laid over.

That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of H. E. Montgomery, Pastor of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, for the sum of three thousand three hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty-three cents, and accrued interest, as a donation, to be applied in the payment of taxes and assessments.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

That the necessary receiving basin and culvert be built at each of the four corners of Beach and Varick streets.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman [illegible]—

That the sidewalk on the south side of Twentieth-street, in front of number four hundred and twenty-six to number four hundred and forty-four, inclusive, be flagged full width where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Feltner—

That on the north side of Forty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, the sidewalks be flagged full width where not already done.

Which was laid over.

INVITATIONS.

The President laid before the Board invitations from the "Mutual Base Ball Club" and "Scott Cercle" to attend their annual balls.

Which were accepted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, directing the Street Commissioner to cause the removal of buildings now encumbering Tompkins-square; to appoint Louis C. Wachner a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of William H. Lyon, resigned; to permit the owners of property on Seventy-sixth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, to regulate, &c., said street at their own expense; to amend the resolution appointing an Assistant Librarian in the City Library, by striking therefrom the words "Charles Bauch," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Charles H. Peets;" directing the Street Commissioner to have the rock now projecting over the sidewalk on south side of Fifty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, removed.

Which were severally adopted.

Resolutions, To cancel contract for regulating, &c., Seventy-seventh-street, from Ninth-avenue to the Boulevard; to set curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalks in Seventy-second-street, between Second and Third avenues; to lay gas mains, &c., in Seventy-second street, between Second and Third avenues; to place and light four gas lamps in front of Episcopal Church in Thirty-first-street, near Second-avenue; to regulate, &c., Seventieth-street, from Broadway to Eleventh-avenue; to raise and reset lamp posts [illegible]; to pave Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, with Belgian pavement; also Forty-sixth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River; authorizing and directing the Clerk of the Common Council to compile the Manual of the Corporation for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy; to furnish each of the Police Justices with [illegible]; to donate five thousand dollars to the Metropolitan Homœopathic Dispensary; to pay [illegible] twenty-five dollars for horses furnished the Common Council; to purchase premises adjoining Fourth Precinct Station House, (being number eleven Oak-street,) in order to provide additional accommodations for the Police of said Precinct.

Which were severally laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To remove the gas-lamp post now in front of number one hundred and seventy-five East Broadway, and place it in front of number one hundred and seventy-seven East Broadway; to furnish each member of the Common Council with the necessary stationery, maps, books, &c.; to lay gas mains, &c., in Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street; to flag the sidewalks on the south side of East Thirteenth-street, in front of numbers three hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and thirty-eight, three hundred and forty, three hundred and forty-two and three hundred and forty-four; to flag the sidewalks on the south side of Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Hill, Odell, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Feltner, Seeary, McDonald, Fay, Shelly—17.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Monday next, the thirty-first instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH!

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 56 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

July next, and semi-annually thereafter, there will be paid on all deposits on hand of $5 and over, interest for the number of calendar months that the same may have been on deposit.

Money deposited now will bear interest from the 1st of February at the rate of six per cent.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank books in German, English and French.

E. R. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM FEB. 1.

F. OLMSTEAD, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR-PLACE.

Thirty-third Dividend. A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free of Government tax, will be placed to the credit of depositors on the 1st day of February, and unless drawn will be entitled to interest as a new deposit.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $7,000,443 00.

N. J. HAINES, JOHN MCLEAN, President.

W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1, will draw interest from Feb. 1.

ASSETS...$2,614,321 10 | SURPLUS...$[illegible]

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, (free of Government Tax.)

Money deposited now will draw interest from Feb. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

INTEREST ALLOWED FROM FEB. 1, which is equal to Eight per Cent. per annum. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., over Aitken & Miller's, is now open, day and evening, for private instruction in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Messrs. Dolbear aim to make this the most complete commercial institution in the country. They devote their entire time and attention to their pupils and promise success to every student. N. B.—A private parlor is reserved exclusively for ladies.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MISS C. MERLE. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST. Second quarter commences Feb. 2, 1870. Circulars sent on request.

ST. MARY'S HALL, BURLINGTON, N. J.—The sixty-sixth semi-annual term of this well-known and popular school for young ladies begins Feb. 15. Terms, $350, and no extra charges. A few vacancies. For admission or information address the Principal.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, (Preparatory Department.)—The forty-seventh half-yearly term begins as above. Address the Rector.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 163 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson.—The Spring Term will commence Feb. 3. Pupils entering any time previously, will be charged only from that date. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS OF FRENCH AND GERMAN.—It is desired to secure the services of well-qualified instructors to give lessons in the French and German Languages in the School of Mines of Columbia College, or of one instructor competent to teach in both languages; the engagement to take effect from and after the first Monday in October next. The situation may be made permanent. Applications should be addressed to the President, F. A. P. BARNARD, at the College, East 49th-st., corner of 4th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

BY ORDER OF E. W. BURR, RECEIVER AND TRUSTEE.

ELEGANT AND COSTLY DIAMOND AND SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, RUBIES, EMERALDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, WATCHES, &c., &c., TO BE SOLD PEREMPTORILY AND POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE TO CLOSE THE CONCERN, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST CORNER 12TH-ST., ON THURSDAY, 27TH, FRIDAY, 28TH, AND SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1870, at [illegible] o'clock each day, and continuing until all is sold.

In this very valuable collection will be found the finest first-class DIAMONDS of old and new mines, RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS, OPALS, STONE CAMEOS, of the great artists, mounted in the most artistic manner. Jewelry of all descriptions of the most elegant styles, embracing a very large assortment of BRACELETS AND SETS in enamel and precious stones, a large and elegant assortment of DIAMOND RINGS, EARRINGS of the finest water and cut; also ladies' CHATELAINES and LEONTINES, gents' and ladies' WATCHES of the best makers and finish, LOCKETS, SEAL RINGS, SCARF PINS, CHAINS, &c., of the best workmanship and finish, and other superb jewelry incidental to a first-class Broadway establishment.

TERMS CASH FOR ALL SUMS UNDER $300; OVER THAT AMOUNT, FOUR MONTHS' INDORSED NOTES, APPROVED BY THE TRUSTEE. ALL CREDITS TO BE ARRANGED FOR BEFORE THE SALE.

The goods will be on exhibition at our galleries as above on and after MONDAY, 24th inst., until sales.

Catalogues at galleries and offices of the Auctioneers.

LEAVITT & STREBEIGH, Auctioneers, Clinton Hall Book Salesroom and Art Galleries.

ENGLISH BOOKS AT AUCTION.—FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Jan. [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock, a fine COLLECTION OF ENGLISH BOOKS, just received from London, comprising choice standard literature, many scarce and valuable works, in various languages; fine illustrated works; also a lot of fine engravings, caricatures by Cruikshank, &c., &c. Books on exhibition. See catalogue.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. H. BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 28, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 6 East River—4,500 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges. [illegible] boxes from Palermo Lemons. [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Mr. Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Le Clercq and M. Jones.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after nine o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements intended for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

An exciting debate took place yesterday afternoon in the French Senate, on the question of renewing the Anglo-French commercial treaty, which expires in February. M. THIERS denounced the Ministry, and called on the majority to overthrow them....The subject of an international coinage was discussed on Wednesday in the French Senate. A gold coin of the value of twenty-five francs was urged as the universal standard....The Duc DE BROGLIE, a member of the Orleanist family, died in Paris on Wednesday, at the age of 85 years....The troops sent to Le Creusot are returning, quiet having been established. Englishmen are accused of inciting the workmen to strike....The reported death of the Pope is denied in a dispatch from Rome. Colonel D'ARGY, Commander of the Antibes Legion, died in Rome on Wednesday....A London dispatch says that Erie shares held there have in a large measure been stamped by the "Shareholders' Protective Union," and a representative is to leave for New-York soon to vote on the stamped shares in the interest of the holders....The latest classification of the newly-elected members of the Spanish Cortes, as far as the returns go, is: Progressists, 19; Republicans, 4; Unionists, 3; Absolutists, 1.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a number of petitions were presented, among them one from the trustees of the New-York Seamen's Friend and Retreat, asking Congressional action in regard to sick and disabled seamen arriving at this port. The House joint resolution to prevent the giving or receiving of official presents was passed. Action on the question of the seizure of whisky in San Francisco, after some debate, was indefinitely postponed. The bill making Omaha a port of delivery was passed. The credentials of the Senators elect from Virginia were read, and one of them, Mr. LEWIS, appeared, and took the oath of office; after which the currency discussion was resumed, and continued for the remainder of the session. At 4:12 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

In the House, among the bills introduced was one requiring national banks going into liquidation to deposit lawful money in place of their circulating notes, and to take up their bonds. Several bills were reported from Committee and recommitted. A number of resolutions were offered: one asking why, notwithstanding the Supreme Court decision, Harbor Master, Health and State Hospital fees were allowed to be collected at the New-York Custom House. Several members of the Virginia delegation were sworn in and took their seats. Mr. WOOD objected to the oath being administered to Mr. PORTER, on the ground of disloyalty; and thereupon a long discussion, entirely of a partisan character, followed, which resulted in nothing, Mr. PORTER being allowed to take his seat. Mr. FARNSWORTH reported a bill for the total abolition of the franking privilege, to take effect July 1. The bill was immediately put upon its passage, and after an hour's debate passed by a vote of 174 to 14. The Appropriation bills were taken up, and Mr. DAWES made a long speech in reply to that of General BUTLER, delivered the day before.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to incorporate the City of Yonkers was reported; also the Clerk's Additional Compensation bill and the Canal General Appropriation bill. The bill relating to the Wyoming County Surrogate and amending the act of incorporation of Potsdam village were passed. The bills amending the Charitable Societies act and providing for the additional compensation of clerks were ordered to a third reading. Among the bills introduced were a Lexington-avenue Railroad bill, and a bill to ascertain the amount of money illegally collected by the Health Commissioners and to provide for "requitting" the same. In the course of debate on the resolution of inquiry as to the authority for the extra charge in sleeping and drawing-room cars, it was asserted that the practice was adopted to evade the law fixing railroad fares, and that the money thus obtained was divided among "rings" among the directors. The resolution was adopted.

In the Assembly the following were among the bills reported: To amend the act providing for the Government of New-York City; to compel gas companies to report annually to the Comptroller; to extend the time for collecting taxes; to provide for paying the debt of Queens County, and relative to inspectors and canvassers of election in Kings County. Bills to better prevent cattle disease and cruelty to animals; repealing the Railroad Consolidation act; regulating the sale of leaf tobacco; to protect beer sellers in New-York, and to suppress intemperance and regulate the sale of liquors, except in incorporated cities, were among those introduced.

GENERAL.

The official oath was administered yesterday, in Washington, to JOHN F. LEWIS as United States Senator from the State of Virginia, and he took his seat.

A report has just been made to the State Department by the American Consul at Hamilton, Canada, on the condition and treatment of the Indians by the Canadian authorities, from which it appears that the reservation system has been successful there, and that the savages are rapidly progressing in civilization.

The thirty-sixth anniversary of the National Anti-Slavery Society was held in Boston on Wednesday night, when social conversation and an address from WENDELL PHILLIPS were the features.

The Commissioner of Agriculture gives notice to applicants, that the appropriations will not permit a general distribution of seeds, plants, &c., and that these will henceforth be distributed through agricultural societies, farmers' clubs and the correspondents of the office.

The President has approved the proceedings of the Court Martial at Fort Leavenworth in the case of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel BLOODGOOD, for a violent assault on a Lieutenant of Cavalry, and dismissed the offender from the service.

A recent meeting to organize a Vigilance Committee in Chicago was turned into ridicule by those who responded to the call.

The Maine State Temperance Convention met yesterday at Lewiston, and will continue in session to-day. The speeches were mainly devoted to the discussion of the relations of the Republican Party to the temperance cause in Maine.

THEODORE NICKLOS pleaded guilty to the charge of murder, for killing Dr. ANDREW MEAD, in Cattaraugus County, a few weeks ago, but his plea was refused and counsel was assigned for his defence.

LOCAL.

The case of HOAR *vs.* HOAR, which is an action by the wife for separation on the ground of inhuman treatment by her husband, was before the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, on a motion made by the wife for alimony, counsel fees and the possession of her children during the pendency of the suit. The decision was reserved.

Ex-Judge EDMUND L. HEARNE, late of the Marine Court, died yesterday, after several months' illness. The General Term of the Marine Court being in session, a suitable tribute of respect was paid to his memory, and the Court adjourned to Thursday next.

The New-York Wesleyan University Club held its second annual reunion at the Astor House last evening, a distinguished company of ladies and gentlemen being present on the occasion.

An extensive fire occurred last night, by which the buildings Nos. 158, 160, 162 and 164 West Twenty-seventh-street were destroyed, and a loss entailed of $50,000.

Captain WINZEN, of the steamship *Allemannia*, at this port yesterday, will accept our thanks for late continental papers.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of JOHN BOHNER, the man who was killed a week ago by the falling of some houses in Division-avenue, Williamsburg, was continued last evening. The following named witnesses were examined: A. V. CANNON, H. G. LAW and JOHN BRENNAN. No new facts were elicited from their testimony, and the inquest was again adjourned.

The trial of Colonel BRUCE on a charge of having published a libel against Mr. WILKES, terminated yesterday in a verdict for the defendant.

How the Tariff "Protects" the Woolen Interest.

We have recently presented the facts in regard to the deplorable condition of some of our large industrial branches, such as the boot and shoe manufacture, the woolen interest, and others. We had expected from the *Tribune*, as the organ of high taxation, some defence of the unequal taxation on these great industries.

The country is groaning under the inequality or weight of these burdens, but thus far no word of excuse or explanation from the high Tariff organs has been presented to show why Congress should nearly destroy these important trades by absurd taxation. Now, however, a voice comes forth from the very parties who are so vigorously "protected"—the manufacturers themselves—to disclaim in the name of all that is reasonable, any more of such wolf-like "protection," and this complaint the *Tribune* is obliged to listen to. One, whom that journal describes as widely known, as "a veteran, eminent and successful manufacturer," Mr. HARRIS, of Rhode Island, writes to our contemporary that his business—woolen manufacture—is suffering terribly from "over protection," and he then proceeds to explain his difficulties, precisely as we had set them forth, in regard to the whole woolen interest, the day previously in the TIMES.

The simple facts being that we grow very little fine wools in the United States; that fine nap goods cannot be made here without an admixture of fine foreign wools, and in consequence Mr. HARRIS or any other manufacturer must either confine himself to coarse woolens, or if he manufacture fine goods, must import fine wools at a duty of some 100 per cent. But fine woolen goods, manufactured abroad, already pay only fifty per cent. duty; so that, in the epigramatic words of Mr. HARRIS, he is, under this tariff, "fifty per cent. worse off than under free trade." Moreover, as he correctly states the case, the fine wools which are excluded from this country by the tariff, enter into manufactures abroad, and make them still cheaper, and still more able to compete with our own.

The duty acts, too, as a bounty on smuggling, and, as any New-England manufacturer knows, quantities of fine foreign wools are now carried in bond over this country to Canada, where they are manufactured and undoubtedly come back here as smuggled goods. The result is, as this manufacturer states, that the whole business is depressed, and the imports of foreign woolens have increased two millions the past year, while our exports are down to a paltry one hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars, against one hundred and thirty-nine millions from England during the same period.

The consolation which the *Tribune* administers to its suffering friend is not of an enlivening order, and though designed to be practical, is, we are compelled to say, not entirely based on facts. Thus, Mr. HARRIS is coolly told that he cannot get protection exactly as he likes it for his own factory. He has it at the rate of fifty per cent. on woolen goods; he must not complain if the farmers demand it at 100 per cent on fine wools. "The duty," says the *Tribune*, "benefits the American wool grower, and incites him to rear more sheep and produce more wool than if it were taken off. And you may talk till you are blind, without convincing the farmers that the fact is otherwise." "We have more sheep and grow more wool now than we ever did before, and this we rejoice in." Now, Mr. HARRIS, if he has the opportunity, will undoubtedly say that as a patriotic citizen he might rejoice, if the depression of his own business promoted the welfare of such a large class of agriculturists as the wool growers; but he is compelled to call the *Tribune's* attention to certain stern facts in the statistics of wool growing. The average price of wool the past year was almost the lowest ever reached, being about 42 cents, currency, per pound for medium wools. From 1857 to 1860, it was 42 cents, gold, or about one-third higher. In 1868, the average price of Ohio wools was 39@41 cents, gold. This certainly does not look like "protecting" the wool-growing interest. If a tariff of 160 per cent. accomplishes this, and almost ruins the wool-grower, what will the additional taxation, which the *Tribune* will doubtless urge as a remedy, do towards the same end?

Mr. HARRIS will probably also call the *Tribune's* attention to an interesting document issued by the Department of Agriculture, the ports for March and April, 1869. Some seven pages are devoted in this publication to the condition of sheep industry in 171 counties of 31 different States. We have space for but few extracts, but they are of the cheering character indicated by the following: Genesee County, New-York, "decrease of sheep eighty per cent.;" Onondaga County, "one fourth sold;" Butler County, Pennsylvania, "one-third sold;" Ohio County, Western Virginia, "forty per cent;" Penniscot County, Missouri, "forty per cent. sold;" Dubuque County, Minnesota, "fifty per cent. slaughtered;" and similar accounts from other States, so that the Commissioner of Agriculture estimates the decrease of sheep, during 1868, at four millions, and other authorities put it higher. So much for our "having more sheep and growing more wool than ever before," which the *Tribune* "rejoices in." We suspect the Western sheep farmers do not share in this hilarity. The connection between the high tariff and the low price of wool is clear, and if the *Tribune* desires information on it, it can readily obtain it among the manufacturers of New-England.

The New Insurance Superintendent—What he Should Be.

Pending the appointment of a new Superintendent of the Insurance Department, we may be allowed to call attention to some considerations by which the selection of so important an office should be guided. The high-class companies would undoubtedly have preferred the retention of Mr. BARNES, who enjoys their confidence and that of the public. Failing this, they have the right to ask that the new incumbent, whoever he may be, shall be well fitted for the office, in respect to many requirements. He must of course possess the highest character for strict honor, and be known to be far removed from any personal affiliations, which could in any degree embarrass the faithful performance of his duties.

But he should be something more than this. The recent discussions upon life insurance have developed the fact that there are errors of management, and of calculation, even, which need correction. Some of these proceed from ignorance of the science of insurance, some from willful carelessness, and yet more from thoroughly unscrupulous methods of swelling the annual volume of business. It is found, moreover, that the public takes a much stronger interest in the subject than was supposed, and calls with increasing earnestness for accurate knowledge upon it. The coming Superintendent must be prepared to make necessary investigations, and to supply their results. To do this, he must be an expert from the start. And what does that name imply, or rather, in regard to insurance, what does it not imply? It is nothing to say that a candidate is a good lawyer or man of business generally. There should be, in addition to these, knowledge and ability of a special character. A full and practical acquaintance with the theories upon which insurance is based is indispensable. The science of risks and their requirements; the power to see through the tables of premiums, and what they cover, not only with reference to the present but the distant future; large and well-digested information as to mortality expectations and the laws by which they are affected; the preparation of clear and distinct reports—all these come within the scope of the Department when properly administered. To detect what is inherently, or accidentally, or purposely bad in the affairs of a company, and to discover weakness where such exists, are precisely what is required, and what is expected.

There are few public officers of whom it can be said that they are the guardian of family fortunes, and the protector of the widow and orphan. Of these few the Superintendent of the Insurance Department is one. It is to him that we look for the prevention of mistakes or the continuance of frauds by which a peculiarly helpless class may be injured. The whole safety and success of an institution of a purely provident and beneficent nature, depend upon the manner in which it is administered. The higher order of companies are willing, nay anxious, that this should be instigated, for they gain by the process. Those who would shun inquiry, would have an incompetent officer in the Department, for in that lies their immunity. For these latter there is necessary a display of official nerve and determination. The amount of business done by insurance companies, presents an immense and increasing aggregate. The public is growing more and more anxious in respect to it. And the selection of a Superintendent for political reasons, or of any gentleman who is not specially and in all respects qualified for the work, will be inexcusable.

The Sound Steamers.

The bill introduced into the State Senate by Mr. TWEED, prohibiting certain steamers plying on Long Island Sound from running through the East River further than Corlears Hook, is an answer to a demand long felt by our citizens. We say nothing of the question touching the constitutionality of the proposed law. We refer rather to the desirability of the proposed measure—its convenience not only to the traveling public but to the City and the local craft that habitually ply in its waters.

It will be observed that the bill is limited in its application to steamers of the largest size, plying on Long Island Sound. Hence it is clear that no sailing vessels are to be interfered with, as tugs and no ordinary steamers. The measure is aimed at the great Sound steamers of the various lines connecting with railroads that run East. And the provision amounts to prohibiting these steamers from landing at any pier or dock on the North River, or any on the East River below Tenth-street. The time named for the bill to go into operation is the 1st of May, the usual renting time for property in this City.

While this measure is in some repects an arbitrary one, and a direct interference with private property, we believe that the event would justify it, and would commend it to the steamboat companies as well as the public. The North River is the most irrational of stations for a steamer plying on the East River. Why the Boston boats should every morning perform the long journey down the East River, turn the Battery, and proceed up the North River again as far as Chambers or Canal-street, to discharge their passengers and freight, and then every evening proceed on the same roundabout course to enter the Sound, is past comprehension. This extra route involves a loss of something like half an hour every day of the year; it is a loss just at the time, often, when passengers are most hurried, namely, in reaching the boat at night or leaving it in the morning. Whenever a fog or storm has delayed the boat, this time lost is specially vexatious, and the needless voyage is specially condemned. The annoyance, however, is trifling compared with the delays and damage caused to shipping on both rivers. These great boats, moving swiftly, scatter the smaller craft. They make their tour round the Battery in the most crowded parts of the two rivers, and so interfere with everything in their course. The present bill, in fact, is styled one for better securing life on the North and East Rivers, and obviating dangers to shipping. The ferries are especially annoyed by these boats swinging on their course. Their times of starting being all about the same, they practically control the river while they pass. Now, at this time in the evening all the numerous ferry boats are most crowded, in most danger from collision, and most troubled by delay. And this is especially true as the river narrows near the Navy Yard.

Of course, it is just to make the restriction of wharfage not needlessly small. But at least there is plenty of water front on the East River, and the higher up the piers for the Sound steamers, the better it will be for all. When this has been accomplished, we believe other similar improvements can be suggested.

Prospects of the French Ministry.

Day by day the impression grows stronger that the Ministry of M. OLLIVIER is after all but a provisional arrangement—a sort of connecting link between the Imperialism that is dying, and the Republicanism that is being matured. The new Cabinet had three leading questions to resolve: first, its attitude towards the Papal syllabus; second, its policy with reference to the commercial treaties; and third, as to maintenance or dissolution of the present Chamber. One element of compensation about the Bonaparte affair is the opportunity it afforded the Minister of Justice of showing the capacity of the new Executive to mete out even-handed justice alike to Prince and people. Nothing succeeds in France like timely and well-directed vigor; and no impartial observer can fail to accord to M. OLLIVIER and his colleagues the credit of having extricated themselves with no little success from a highly critical situation. The danger is, to be sure, not entirely over yet, but in Paris the first step is always the main thing, and the prestige of success is the very essence of power. While no exception can be taken to the executive policy of the Ollivier Ministry, its first treatment of the problems of administration is but little calculated to win general confidence.

Of the three leading questions we have referred to, the first has not yet been fairly grappled with; the second, after evoking a latent division of sentiment, has been converted into an ordinary subject of debate; while the last and most important of all has been tacitly shelved. Should this state of uncertain counsels continue, France will only have exchanged one form of personal government for another. The single will of the Emperor will have given place to the divided volitions of the chiefs of departments. The Ministry will appeal, just as the Emperor used to do, to its success in maintaining public order as the sole defence of its existence, and will like him quietly succumb to the next wave of opposition that is strong enough to imperil it. The divided opinions of the new Ministers on commercial questions is sufficiently notorious. M. OLLIVIER leans very decidedly towards free trade while the majority of his colleagues are as decidedly in favor of protection. The latter faith is closely associated with Orleanism, and at least five out of the ten composing the new Cabinet are Orleanists.

While irresolution on the question of the commercial treaties might probably not be fatal to the Ollivier Ministry, an undecided policy with reference to an appeal to the country probably will. It is useless to contend, as they have already done, that the present Chamber is a faithful expression of the popular sentiment. With regard to the 10,000,000 inhabitants of towns it may be so; with regard to the 24,000,000 of rural population it is merely the creation of the officials of the Empire. Parties have been reconstituted,—so must be the assembly that claims to represent them. In the words of the *Siecle*: "In the Chamber and in the country, there is but one Right and one Left; the first formed of all the old monarchical parties, and representing their interests, the second defending the principles of free Democracy as they exist in the United States." With one or other the Ollivier Ministry must identify itself, so that with one or other it may stand or fall.

Doctors Disagree—Medical Ethics.

When doctors disagree, who shall decide? That is the question which seems to puzzle the Press of Albany just now, and a harder nut to crack they do not often find. We all know that when doctors disagree with other people they do not spare sharp words, as witness the line-and-staff discussion. What is it, then, when they disagree among themselves? Let old schools and new schools, homeopathists, allopathists and eclectics answer.

The Albany County Medical Society lately held a meeting at the Hospital in that city, and a dispute arose concerning the Albany Medical College. According to the *Evening Journal*, the physicians of that city "are unhappily divided into two factions." Moreover, members of the profession who were invited in as peacemakers "eventually became partisans," as, unfortunately, is too apt to be the case, "and now all is discord throughout." Even "the Faculty of the Medical College and the managers of the Hospital are each divided among themselves." The Press, sacrificing, as one of its members says, the spirit of enterprise to its interest in the prosperity of these institutions, as a well-regulated Press should, abstained for a long time from the contest. But, at last, "articles were published in the *Express* and *Argus* which brought the matter to a decisive head." These articles praised certain members of the College Faculty, and thereupon "intense excitement prevailed."

The sum and substance of the matter seem to be that it was thought by one party that all the proceedings thus far were right, and by the other that the publication of such complimentary notices was "in violation of medical ethics." Resolutions to the latter effect were offered, amended, and then formed the bone of contention. Now, what "medical ethics" are in this matter we shall leave experts to discuss; but we do not suppose that either party conceived their liveliest illustration to have been presented in the subsequent discussion of these resolutions. The Chairman of the meeting is commended for "keeping the belligerents as closely to the question as they could be confined under the circumstances;" but since the days of Dr. Ollapod the medical and militant spirit were never more intimately conjoined than in one or two of these "belligerents."

Of course, the resolutions were first offered; then they were amended; then a committee was appointed under them; then a motion for censure or excision of the resolutions from the minutes came up; and so on. One speaker, in urging harmony of action, remarked that "even Moses, when he fought with the devils in Heaven, brought no railing accusation against them," which happy Scriptural allusion was received with rounds of applause. Finally, the confused matter resolved itself into a report, affixing upon two members of the Faculty the commendatory notices; and we may remark, without offence, that "internal evidence" seems to have been the clue which led to the discovery. At this stage of the proceedings, the doctors, with that proverbial good sense which distinguishes their profession, adjourned to an oyster supper.

People versed in the mysteries of oyster supper "and accompaniments" will not be surprised to learn that a milder sentiment animated most breasts on the resumption of the dispute. One gentleman conceived that the whole matter was "a tempest in a teapot, and of no particular consequence." A second "did not regard the article as puffing." A third, however, charged the Committee with "button-holing editors, and jumping over the bars which are usually supposed to surround communications to the Press"—very serious charges, we take it, unless explained, as they were, by the fourth gentleman, soon after. A fifth speaker seemed to consider that he had been an offender, if offence there was, in the same wise, and "hoped a committee would be appointed upon him." And, in fine, the report was adopted, 23 to 18. Then the question came, Was adopting the report a "mere expression of the truth of the findings," or was it a "vote of censure?" This the Chair declined to decide, and accordingly the meeting adjourned. We hope that all the discord which the Albany papers speak of as prevailing will be settled as promptly, and in the absence of other prescriptions for the distemper, we would suggest a repetition of the specific already so successfully tried, an amicable oyster supper.

The bold, manly stand taken by Mr. DAWES in behalf of retrenchment and economy in every Department of the Government, will not be weakened by his speech of yesterday. It is frank in the acknowledgment of what, after all, were minor errors, and consistent, clear and effective in the enforcement of the cardinal feature of his first great argument. The attempts of a few journalists, and of politicians who are fairly represented by General BUTLER, to ostracise a man with Mr. DAWES' character and record, because he dares to criticise departmental estimates and to demand for the people the relief which reduced expenditures and reduced taxation alone can give, is as indecent as it is impolitic. The country heartily sustains Mr. DAWES, and wishes that more were like him in both Houses.

The Senate at Albany having confirmed most of Governor HOFFMAN'S appointments, it may be assumed that the "Irreconcilables," led by Mr. TWEED, have given way. Affairs were at a dead lock for a day or two, but everybody foresaw that it would not last. If this or that "faction" could not get all that it wanted at the moment, he would soon consent to take part. Mr. TWEED could scarcely have made it "pay" to thwart the Governor at every move. There is now peace among the leaders of the "honest" party. We shall wait patiently for them to get to work—without any great expectations, but quite willing to be proved mistaken in our calculations.

We are bidden to expect a bill from the Legislature designed, strange to say, to promote the comfort and convenience of the public. The public is so little accustomed to receive attentions of this sort, that we shall believe in the said act when it is passed, and not before. Its aim, according to rumor, is to compel street-car proprietors to provide a seat for every passenger, and to absolutely prohibit the overloading of cars. Conductors will not be allowed to huddle their passengers together, like pigs going to market. Although the shareholders in certain lines might not at first like the change, we are satisfied they would be no losers by it in the end. The certainty of finding decent accommodation in street cars would cause them to be used by thousands who now make a point of avoiding them whenever they can.

The number of accidents arising from furious driving in the public streets is constantly on the increase. It must be remembered that only a small proportion of the cases which occur get into the newspapers, for the majority of victims are taken home and there tended. The "fast trotter" is as much out of place in the streets of a city as a steam engine, and if the City Government were worth its salt it would cause all drivers who exceed a fair and reasonable pace to be arrested. It is no satisfaction to know that the drivers themselves sometimes "come to grief." As a general rule they, unfortunately, escape, and the sufferers are children and women, upon whom the "light wagon" and "fast team" suddenly bursts, without giving them a moment's time to get out of the way. The subject is not unworthy the attention of a Democratic Legislature eager to carry out all kinds of reforms.

So it seems that Mr. BERGH is not to be abolished. Some Democratic dog fancier and cock fighter made the announcement, but the "wish was father to the thought." It is only intended to render the employer of any person found violating the law for the protection of dumb animals liable to all the penalties of the offence—a perfectly proper arrangement. Mr. BERGH will doubtless persevere with his work—and we do trust he will arrest a few more drivers for unmercifully beating their horses. He may find dozens of such cowardly brutes any morning in a walk down Broadway. If people who own private carriages were to see the way their coachmen treat their horses half the time, they would be voluntarily disposed to invite the interference of Mr. BERGH. As it is, we are not without hope of seeing Mr. BERGH with a large force of trusty assistants under his command, and the Police coöperating heartily with him.

A new form of excitement is to be provided for people who go out after dark—which probably means four-fifths of the adult population. The garroters have set to work again. Within the past few days we have reported four or five cases, not reckoning one which proved to be a false alarm. The most recent victim was a gentleman who was on his way home at a quarter past eleven at night, and fell into the hands of three garroters at the corner of Eleventh-street and Fifth-avenue. Sad to relate, that melancholy and dreary avenue is more infested with sturdy beggars and all sorts of ruffians by night than almost any other thoroughfare in the City. The street has been handed over to thieves of all kinds. Pride has had a terrible fall. Perhaps, however, the Police might do a little for the unfortunate inhabitants who cannot cross the road without slipping into a deep morass, nor walk on the pathway without running considerable risk of being robbed. The licensed plunderers connected with the City must be allowed to have a little more rope before they bring themselves to an end.

The fraud concerning which a correspondent wrote to us yesterday, is far more common than is generally supposed. The maker of some quack pill or preparation deliberately forges the names of private persons to his fictitious testimonials. All certificates of the kind should be received with the greatest suspicion. It does not take long to write a testimonial setting forth that some well-known man has been cured of a wooden leg by two or three applications of a liniment, or a single box of pills. There was once a poor nobleman in England who sold his name to the proprietor of a quack pill, and who, consequently, stood sponsor for that particular pill in all the papers of the United Kingdom. In the course of a few years he was represented to have taken pills enough to sink a ship. This, however, was done by virtue of a fair bargain—the majority of printed testimonials are simply impudent fabrications. People rarely take the trouble to make any inquiries about them, but are ever ready to believe the noisy quack. They have only themselves to blame when they fall victims to impostors.

The milk distilleries are getting as little mercy as the malt distilleries; and these legal interferences with what is contraband and unwholesome must result very favorably for the general public, both adults and children. As regards the milk manufacturers, the Board of Health has ordered suits against a number of them belonging to Williamsburg, from which all concerned will come to perceive that the production of milk is a thing that really belongs to the open places and pastures of the country. The Board of Health is making good headway against all the dirty and poisonous traditions of our busy Metropolis, and we do not despair of seeing it yet as well ordered and clean a City as any other in the world. Rome was not cleaned in a day,—nor the Augean Stable either.

The *Tribune* boasts of a quality which no one else has ever yet been able to detect in it—namely, its tendency to give fair play to everybody. It is a common infirmity of humanity to suppose that we possess the very virtues which have been altogether omitted from our composition. If the *Tribune* has won a name for any particular art in controversy, it is the art of dealing foul blows, and of pursuing with detraction any one against whom it conceives one of its headstrong and unreasoning prejudices. Its special boast now is that it published Mr. KELLEY'S speech in answer to Mr. WELLS. Seeing that Mr. KELLEY is, on this particular subject, a rather loud echo of the *Tribune*, we cannot acknowledge that it has exhibited a celestial degree of magnanimity. The fact which tells against it is that it has not dared to publish more than two or three lines of Mr. WELLS' report—perhaps the most striking testimony that could possibly have been given to the unanswerable character of most of the statements in that report. No Democrat could compliment Mr. WELLS so highly as the *Tribune* has done, while at the same time it merely intended to be spiteful.

The South American Republics are doing their best to keep up with the general march of things. The Argentine and Chili have agreed on a mutual system of free trade, and Peru has undertaken works as magnificent in their way as our own Pacific thoroughfare. These Peruvians were once mighty roadmakers, like the Romans; and they are resolved, under President BALTA, to maintain their old renown in the construction of two grand railway lines. One of these will run from Lima through the passes of the Cordillera to the head waters of the Amazon—a feat that will enable Peru to touch the Atlantic as well as the Pacific; and the other will lead from Arequipa to the lofty mountain lake of Titicaca. The expense of all this work will be magnificent in proportion—sixty millions or so to begin with—and an American, Mr. MEIGGS, is, we perceive, to be the architect-in-chief.

More cock fighting! Some of our worthy contemporaries were in raptures yesterday over a couple of "mains" which had been fought somewhere in New-Jersey and Westchester County. The poor birds which were brought out to make sport for a horde of yelling ruffians were carried away in all stages of agony. The *Herald*, which gives graphic reports of these disgusting scenes, tells us with great relish that in one match the "birds were both blinded and cut to pieces." Another "fine cock got a chance blow on the brain, which killed him instantly." But if the public wishes to see what a journalist can do when he is put to his mettle, let it look at this beautiful description of a fight: "It was a ratting, flap for flap fight, and Jersey was getting the best of it, when he got his throat cut, and received a brain blow which used him up very quickly, the muff winning in style." We must leave outside observers to decide whether it is much worse to be one of the ringleaders at this abominable "sport" than to encourage it by devoting column after column of a daily newspaper to its loathsome details.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Fechter in "The Duke's Motto."

After playing *Ruy Blas* for twelve nights, Mr. FECHTER chose for his second character in America that of *Lagardère*, in "The Duke's Motto," and the play was accordingly produced at Niblo's Garden on Wednesday evening. The house was crowded to discomfort. Mr. FECHTER was four times called before the curtain with acclamations, and, as a popular success, the occasion without doubt surpassed that of this great artist's first appearance. During the prologue and the first act we must in candor admit that this did not seem likely to be the case. Mr. FECHTER seemed hoarse in his opening scenes, and, to our eyes, a little nervous and hurried in consequence. The spectators, if there were any such, who saw the introductory parts of the play but failed to see the third and fourth acts, could hardly deem possible the disparity in the effectiveness—at least as regards subtlety and witchery over his audience—of Mr. FECHTER'S *Lagardère* in the first and last portions of the performance. "The Duke's Motto" is, like "Ruy Blas," a melodrama, and, as we shall show, in some respects a worse melodrama. It has, however, as will also be pointed out, much ampler opportunities for pageantry, glitter and color. The time of the Regency, in France, with its dashing, profligate manners, its numerous beauties and ruffling duelists, its brilliant costume, its love-making, intriguing, gaming and fighting, is the time of times for romantic drama. And more than that older epoch of FAUSTINA does it remind us—in truth the last scene is the exact picture—of an arena

> "Ringed round with a flame of fair faces
> And splendid with swords."

Adapted for Mr. FECHTER from the French of PAUL FEVAL by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, and first produced at the Lyceum, London, in January, 1863, "The Duke's Motto" may be described as a gorgeous panorama of inexplicable deeds and incredible consequences, the scene of which lies chiefly at the Court of the Regent ORLEANS, and the main object of which is to set forth the astonishing adventures of the *Chevalier Henri de Lagardère*. This gentleman, at first a graceless, roystering adventurer, becomes a sort of implacable Avenger, who pursues the assassins of the *Duke de Nevers*—who is slaughtered in full view of the audience in the prologue, so that there may no mistake about it—until each and every one of them has fallen by his hand. As an incident of this desperate history, *Lagardère* falls in love with *Blanche*, the daughter of *Nevers*, whose life the *Chevalier* saved as an infant, and whom he ever after, in pursuance of a solemn oath to her father, protected and cherished. At the beginning of the play the *Chevalier*, or, as he is more frequently styled, the *Captain*, has a duel on his hands with *Nevers*. Hearing, however, that the latter is to be set upon by bravos, the impulsive hero resolves to defend rather than attack him. This he does with great but unsuccessful bravery, since, after the two have killed the whole body of visible assassins, a concealed one—who is no other than the infamous *Prince de Gonzagues*, instigator of the plot and prime villain of the whole drama—shoots and kills the hapless *Nevers*. In the face of dreadful odds, and by a gymnastic feat whereby Mr. FECHTER has gained the heart of the galleries forever, the beset *Captain* makes his escape with the infant, leaving her murdered sire and five of his assailants lying stark in the moonlight amid their baffled companions. This constitutes the prologue. The main action of the play occurs in the three following acts.

Twenty years having rolled away, the curtain rises, for the first act of the play proper, on a precipitous mountain gorge, supposed to be on the Spanish frontier. Here a band of gypsies have pitched their tents, and with them *Lagardère* and *Blanche*, now grown to womanhood—exactly in the manner of *Thaddeus* and *Arline* in the "Bohemian Girl"—have found refuge. The Zingari have, as usual, a Queen, and her name is *Zillah*. A charmingly picturesque scene opens the act, which is enlivened by a really characteristic dance and much effective costume, Mr. FECHTER, in particular, presenting a figure quite worthy the pencil of a MURILLO. Presently the active *Gonzagues*, with his suite, make their appearance. This wicked Prince, the secret murderer, although the cousin of *Nevers*, has taken occasion to marry his widow; but the vast estates which he covets are in abeyance until the life or death of the missing *Blanche* can be certified. This is the hinge of all the subsequent action. The *Prince*, learning that *Zillah*, the Gipsy Queen, is a foundling—and failing to stumble on *Blanche*—resolves to pass off *Zillah* for *Blanche*, and arranges matters in his own fashion to that effect with the "Patriarch" of the Tribe, an uncommonly manageable vagabond called *Leonard*. *Gonzagues* prepares to start for Paris with his prize. Among his train is one *Æsop*, a hunchback, a famous swordsman and scoundrel, the depositary of the *Prince's* villainous secrets. In order to take his place, *Lagardère*—whose estimate of the value of human life is in strict accord with the conventions of the period—fixes a quarrel on *Æsop*, kills him, assumes his character and costume—an assumption so marvelous in Mr. FECHTER'S hands as to deceive the audience as well as the *Prince*, and sets out at the same time with the rest for Paris. In that city a family council is held, presided over by the *Regent Orleans*, the object of which is to settle the question of the *Nevers* estates. This Council is held in the oratory of the *Princess de Gonzagues*, formerly the *Duchess de Nevers*, and in this apartment hangs a portrait of the *Duke*, her late husband. *Lagardère* manages to let her know of the fraud contemplated by the *Prince* and to direct her action by a voice which the superstitious lady believes

to proceed from the [illegible]. The upshot is that the *Princess* declines to recognize *Zelick* as her "long lost daughter," and the winding up of the mystery is reserved for the *Regent's* ball. *Lagardère* having imparted his secret to *Blanche*, leaves her and her corroborative papers to the care of *Carrickfergus*, an Irishman—he himself, as *Lagardère*, being an outlaw—and hastens to the *Regent's* palace, where with difficulty he gains admission. Unhappily, in the meantime, the agents of the *Prince* have contrived to abduct *Blanche* and her papers; so that at the critical moment, at the ball, when *Lagardère* expects her to arrive with her guardian to confirm the story he has told the *Regent*, *Carrickfergus* gives him the sign agreed upon that all is lost. Thus the *Captain* at once forfeits his pledge to the *Princess*, and disappoints the *Regent*, and is sent to prison. *Gonzagues* sends a cowardly fellow to dispatch him, but *Lagardère* outwits the assassin, escapes, and resumes his old disguise as *Esop* in the household of the *Prince*. From him he hears that *Blanche* is under the same roof, and proposes to *Gonzagues*, as a better scheme than her murder—which that amiable gentleman contemplates—that she should be married to him, the base-born hunchback, and then by a degrading alliance forfeit her rights, as provided, in the estates. The *Prince* assents, the victim is sent for, *Blanche* soon understands the ruse and agrees to the marriage, the whole device being adopted merely to gain time. The two sign the marriage contract and after *Lagardère* has signed he throws off his disguise and proclaims himself for what he is. His enemies are prevented from rushing upon and destroying him by the opportune arrival of the *Regent* and his Court. *Blanche* is restored to her mother, *Lagardère's* pledge is fulfilled, the *Prince* is denounced by the latter as the murderer of *Nevers*, the *Regent* assents to the *duel à la mort*—which by the custom of the time settles such matters—and, amid the wild excitement of nobles, the cries of ladies, and the frenzied anguish of poor *Blanche*, the battle is fought out then and there. *Lagardère* kills the miscreant *Prince*, she whom he has adored from infancy sinks, fainting, into his arms, and, with the approval of the survivors on this tableau of happiness, the curtain falls.

Mr. Fechter's almost feline intensity is splendidly adapted to the portrayal of the remorseless resolution with which, pursuant to his oath, *Lagardère* hunts down his foes. For him there is no turning to the right or the left. He is implacable as destiny. For each successive triumph to the last, we easily see that his own life would be reckoned a cheap exchange were it not that something still left undone was wanting to the full consummation of his vow. But the cat-like action, the swift, ferocious deadliness with which he springs on his foes, totally disappears in other scenes, and especially in those with *Blanche*, which are impassioned and tender in an exquisite degree. And here we are reminded of one of the great secrets of Mr. Fechter's art—his supreme grace. The subordination of egotism that this constantly suggests is exceedingly captivating; for grace, as one of the most subtle of Frenchmen has well said, imitates modesty, as politeness imitates kindness. Yet even grace, delicious as is its charm, does not make the heart beat quicker or the soul confess the unmistakeable if indescribable touch of genius. This is reserved for the passages of deepest feeling, and wisely, for the electrical force would be weakened were the connection constantly maintained. The burst of joy with which Mr. Fechter greets the discovery of *Blanche's* love for him signalizes one of the occasions when the rapport is complete. We may say the same of his sharp cry, "Here, in this house!" when he learns from the *Prince* of *Blanche's* whereabouts but indeed the whole of the headlong fiery dialogue that follows is almost as superlatively fine.

The simulation of the character of *Esop* affords Mr. Fechter opportunities lacking before for the display of the wonderful versatility that is in him. His forgetting, at times, under strong excitement, the part he is acting, his rearing his crest, so to speak, against the vile *Prince*, his interlocutor, in paroxysms of fury, and then recovering his presence of mind, the swift resumption of the cringing servility and sardonic chuckle of the Hunchback,—can hardly receive justice from description. The contrasts furnished by these outbursts are marvelous as studies of art; and they are made so not so much, perhaps, by effects of declamation—although these are often elaborate and striking—as by a physiognomical mobility that we have never seen surpassed. We have but to remember how purely mechanical most attempts at swiftly-changing expression on the stage are—how tardily the look follows the thought and betrays to you that it is *put on*, not spontaneous, not like near thunder that follows quicker than thought the glare of the lightning—to realize how precious this gift of facial mobility really is and how supreme is its importance as an element of histrionic success. As an acting play, for a general audience, "The Duke's Motto" is far more effective than "Ruy Blas." The story of the latter is simple, intelligible and possible. It is full of a tender pathos; there is always a background of regretful melancholy to the picture, that so noble a being should be thus piteously degraded by fate and consigned to the bloody and subsequent oblivion he so little merits by mere freak, as it were, of outrageous fortune. The story of "The Duke's Motto" is complicated, obscure and improbable. A swashbuckler of a creature, who seems, up to the beginning of the action, to have had quite as much luck as he deserves, and whose notions respecting homicide ought not to awaken our sympathy, is touched by a moonlight glimpse of the sleeping, innocent face of a little child—his enemy's child—and we are given to understand that his heart melts from that hour. His sword thenceforth is devoted to honor. He will even deny himself the luxury of killing *Nevers*. This is perhaps the most poetical, as it certainly is the most human incident of the composition; which is fortunate, since it is continually referred to as a keynote, the combinations, melodies, discords all remind us of it, and even, to follow out the metaphor, the coda takes us back in imagination to the gloomy fosse at Cavlus, to *Lagardère's* oath, to the dying *Nevers*, and so sanctions as poetical justice its sanguinary fulfillment.

It has been said both in England and here that to appreciate Mr. Fechter his auditor must have seen a great deal of French acting. In a close critical sense—the sense of judging not for oneself only but for others—this is no doubt true. The most elaborate *menu* of Philippe or Delmonico is less inviting to a clown than a dinner of bacon and greens. There are no doubt thousands in our streets to whom raw whisky of the red-eye sort is more alluring than the choicest Burgundy. The fact proves something which is obvious enough but which it would serve no good end to do more than hint at. We may admit that a man, however brilliant his natural abilities, cannot be an analyst of art, or of a school in art, when he knows nothing about it. Mr. Fechter is destitute of those vocal and muscular exaggerations that have been too common on both the English stage and our own, and being so totally different in point of delicacy and finish and true naturalness to what many have been accustomed, it is not strange that exponents are found to assert, let us say, the superiority over foreign kickshaws of the well-known bacon and greens, and the indigenous whisky. It is only kind to be indulgent with those who hold such opinions; and nothing further need be said about them than *chacun à son goût*, and that what is intrinsically good either for the body or mind is sure at the day, in the United States, to find its proper level and to be rated at its true value.

We have only to add concerning "The Duke's Motto" that the piece is much better placed upon the stage than was "Ruy Blas," and in this wise is more creditable to the management. Miss Le Clercq's part is somewhat slighter than in the latter play, but is nicely and thoroughly studied, and in some instances—the agonized struggle down the staircase during the fight at the end is one of them—her performance rises to excellence. Mrs. Melinda Jones, a lady once a favorite in New-York, made her first appearance in eight years as the *Duchess*, and was honestly rendered. Mr. Shewell, as the *Prince*, [illegible] and dangerous [illegible]. Mr. Baker is very acceptable as the *Regent*. He dresses the character in excellent taste and [illegible] merit—looks as if he might have been the [illegible] himself. The play is, in fact, beautifully dressed throughout, and the sets for the concluding scenes of the third and fourth acts are so good as almost to obliterate the recollection of managerial shortcomings in "Ruy Blas."

OBITUARY.

Achille Charles Leonce Victor, Duc de Broglie.

The Duke of BROGLIE, whose death at Paris on the 25th inst. has just been reported by cable, was born on the 28th of November, 1785, and consequently had attained the age of 85 years.

By the death of this nobleman the present generation has lost another of those connecting links which bind it to the transitional epoch of history which followed the first French revolution. The grandfather of the deceased was an Italian, who entered France in the suite of the great Cardinal MAZARIN. He was subsequently created a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire. The father of the late Duke was one of the deputies to the States-General that formed the prelude to the revolution, and his adhesion to the cause of royalty brought him to the guillotine in 1794. On the fall of ROBESPIERRE, the mother of the subject of our sketch returned to France, and the education of the young Duke was conducted under the supervision of her second husband, M. D'ARGENSON. Having no taste for the military profession, he was employed in the diplomatic and administrative service under the first Empire. He was, however, no Bonapartist, and had a very mean opinion of the administrative qualities of the first NAPOLEON. He therefore gladly hailed the revolution of 1814, and was by LOUIS XVIII. made a Peer of France. He assisted in this capacity at the trial of Marshal NEY, and spoke strongly in favor of sparing the life of the great General of NAPOLEON. About this period he married the only daughter of the famous Mme. DE STAËL, and notwithstanding a difference of religious belief, (his wife being a zealous Protestant,) lived happily with her until her death in 1838. He supported, against the various Ministers of the Restoration, various measures of reform, notably with reference to the freedom of the Press and liberty of public discussion. He acquired a character for a certain incisive and vigorous style of oratory. In 1829 he founded the *Revue Française*, to which he occasionally contributed. A celebrated article of his on the right of inflicting capital punishment is still quoted with reference to the subject. The revolution of July and the accession of LOUIS PHILIPPE were quite in harmony with the liberal ideas of the Duke of BROGLIE, but under the Orleanist King he ranked himself among the party called *Doctrinaires*, whose ideas of reform were in theory unexceptionable, but who could never be satisfied that the time was ready for their execution. He held several high offices under the citizen King. As Minister of Foreign Affairs he arranged a treaty with England for the suppression of the slave trade. He retired from this office on account of the rejection of the law on the American indemnity. Returning again to the Ministry, he introduced and carried various severe enactments against the liberty of the Press, which belied his previous order in an opposite direction, and which the French Liberals of to-day have not yet succeeded in completely abolishing. The revolution of February, 1848, and the subsequent republican régime drove the Duke of BROGLIE into disdainful retirement, from which he emerged towards the last days of the Constituent Assembly. After the election of LOUIS NAPOLEON as a popular deputy, the Duke procured a seat in the Legislative Assembly, and became one of the chiefs of the coalition, which embraced the various sections of monarchists. He proposed in 1851 a constitutional amendment, which was intended to pave the way for the return of the House of Orleans. The *coup d'état* of the 2d December found M. DE BROGLIE and his friends entirely unprepared, though its success was mainly due to the total disorganization they had introduced into the republican ranks. As a statesman the Duke of BROGLIE was seldom popular, but he generally commanded the respect of all parties. His rigid notions of right made him very unacceptable as an Ambassador, and, according to TALLEYRAND, he made himself equally disagreeable in London, Vienna and St. Petersburg. LAFAYETTE said of him, "I don't like the man, but I esteem him." Under the Second Empire, he had lived in strict retirement, only diversified by his election as a member of the French Academy in 1855, and his recovery by means of the Courts, in 1861, of his book, entitled *Considerations on the Government of France*," which the Prefect of Police had confiscated.

THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Reunion of the Wesleyan University Club—Toasts and Speeches.

In response to an invitation to attend the second annual reunion of the New-York Wesleyan University Club, a large and pleasant gathering of gentlemen, together with several ladies, took place at the Astor House last evening. Among the members of the University Alumni who were in attendance were Rev. Dr. Curry, Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, Rev. Dr. Anderson, Mr. Daniel Drew, Mr. John H. Ockershausen, Professor Harvey B. Lane, Mr. Orange Judd, Professor G. F. Comfort, Rev. Dr. Joseph Cummings, President of the University, Colonel Thorpe, Mr. A. V. Stout, of the Shoe and Leather National Bank, Rev. C. D. Foss, Hon. Isaac Kellogg, and Rev. Dr. Holdich, besides many other graduates of the University. Mrs. Professor Smith, Mrs. Dr. Olin, Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Everett were among the ladies present. Professor LANE presided at the dinner. Mr. SHAFFER reading the toasts. The first toast, "The Wesleyan University," was responded to by Dr. CUMMINGS, who said that among the notable events connected with the history of the University during the past year was the noble and generous donation made by Mr. ORANGE JUDD. This gentleman had given a large sum of money for the erection of a large building, which was to be devoted to a scientific purpose. The building is to be ninety-four feet in length, sixty-four in width, with four stories and basement. Dr. CUMMINGS also announced that the University was now possessed of property amounting to $650,000, and that it had a fund of $37,000, the interest on which money was annually applied to the purchase of books for the library. He closed by thanking the Alumni for the interest which they had shown in the welfare of the University. Next came addresses by Rev. Dr. HOLDICH, Rev. Dr. CURRY, Colonel THORPE and others, interspersed with graduates' songs, making the entertainment an agreeable success. The officers of the Alumni for 1870 are as follows: HARVEY B. LANE, Esq., President; CHARLES R. NORTH, Esq., Secretary; ORANGE JUDD, Esq., Secretary.

The Murder of Dr. Andrew Mead, of Allegheny—Arrest and Reported Confession of a Young Man.

From the Buffalo Express, Jan. 25.

Yesterday morning we published the facts connected with the arrest of THEODORE NICHOLS and the successful search after the watch of the unfortunate victim of this young murderer. He has at last succumbed to the fearful pressure of circumstantial evidence and confessed his guilt. This morning, in conversation with two or three visitors he evinced more than usual interest in his condition, and anxiously inquired if there was any possibility of getting off without being hanged. When he was informed that that was a matter for a jury to determine what his intent was in committing the deed, he appeared very despondent, and after a while, apparently overcome by the weight of his own reflections, voluntarily delivered himself of the following confession:

"I am sorry I am in this position, but it is too late now. If they had not found the watch I should have been safe; but the evidence is too strong, and I suppose I shall be hung. When I left Olean I had no intention of doing anything of the kind. As I passed Dr. MEAD's office I saw the doctor, and made up my mind to get his money. I went in and sat down, asked the doctor to loan me $5 to go to Dunkirk; he declined to loan me any money, and I waited an opportunity and grabbed him with the intention of taking it from him. The doctor was too strong for me, and got me down. We had a severe scuffle, and the doctor got up and went and locked the door and locked me in. I thought he was going to get a gun to guard me, for the doctor keeps a gun, and he is an awful tempered man when he gets mad. I seized a small shovel by the stove and hit him over the head two or three times, and the store key fell from his hand, and I don't know but I struck him once or twice after that. I then took his watch and money, unlocked the store door, went out, locked the door after me, and started for Olean." He stole a passage to Genesee, went from there to Hornellsville, and thence to Buffalo. Each moment seems to increase the realization of the terrible responsibility of his crime, and he was once or twice heard to say, "Now I have no hope of escaping the gallows, and I shall only strive to obtain forgiveness from God."

In addition to the confession above printed the prisoner has acknowledged that he was arrested here several years since for stabbing a man, that being his first and only previous offence.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

The Anglo-French Commercial Treaty—Stormy Debate in the French Senate—The Pope not Dead—The Spanish Elections—Erie "Stamped" Shares.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—There was a stormy session of the Corps Legislatif this afternoon on the Franco-English Commercial Treaty. M. THIERS, in a speech, demanded a renunciation of this treaty, and reproached the majority, asserting that they did not truly represent the country, or they would overthrow a Ministry having principles the country had repudiated. Great agitation ensued. Ex-Minister FORCADE replied that the majority upheld the Cabinet. It is not understood why THIERS opposed the Ministry and FORCADE upheld, but it is supposed that M. THIERS wished it to result in a vote that would force Messrs. DARU, LOUVET and BUFFET to resign in order to be replaced by members of the majority....It is announced that Lord CLARENDON has arrived here from London, to ascertain for the English Government the real intention of the Cabinet and Tuileries in regard to the treaty of commerce, which expires on the 4th of February next....The Senate yesterday discussed the proposition for an international coinage system. Messrs. CHEVALIER and LE VERRIER and others participated and urged the adoption of a gold coin equivalent to twenty-five francs as the universal unit....The Duke of BROGLIE, a leading member of the Orleanists, died here yesterday. He was 85 years old....Many of the troops recently sent to Le Creuzot to preserve order among the strikers have returned to the garrison. President SCHNEIDER now accuses Englishmen of having fomented the troubles.

ROME, Jan. 27.—The report of the death of the Pope is not true....Colonel D'ARGY, commander of the Antibes Legion, died in this city yesterday. During his last sickness he called the officers of the Legion together, and enjoined on them fidelity and honor to the Pope and France.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—It is said that a large number of the Erie shares held in this country have been stamped by the Erie Shareholders' Protection Union. A member of the firm of BURCHAM, DALRYMPLE & Co. will soon leave for New-York to protect the holders by voting on the stamped shares.

GREENOCK, Jan. 27.—The ship *Margaret Williamson*, from a Newfoundland port for Oporto, has put in here with topmasts, jibboom, bulwarks and galley gone, having experienced a heavy gale. One man had been lost overboard.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—No further returns from the elections for members of the Constitutional Cortes have been received since the last dispatches, but the authorities here make a different classification of those known to be elected: Progressists, 18; Republicans, 4; Unionists, 3; Absolutist, 1.

GEORGE PEABODY.

Admiral Farragut's Visit to the Monarch—An Impatient Multitude in Small Boats—Funeral Preparations at Peabody.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 27.—Great numbers of people flocked to town to-day to visit the fleet, notice having been given in the papers that they would receive visitors, and great disappointment was felt by many at being refused admittance, owing to the visit of Admiral FARRAGUT and party, on whose account the vessels were kept free until the afternoon. The harbor was filled, however, with boats which sailed around the fleet, and the disappointed ones had the privilege of witnessing the fine spectacle of manning the yards of the *Monarch* and *Plymouth* when the Admiral visited those vessels. No sooner was the Admiral's party down one side than visitors were admitted on the other, and in the afternoon the vessels were crowded. All the boats in the vicinity swarmed with passengers, and the wharves were so crowded with people waiting for a passage that some boys were pushed into the dock, luckily, without loss of life.

PEABODY, Mass., Jan. 27.—Preparations here for the obsequies of the late GEORGE PEABODY are nearly completed. The remains are expected to arrive on Tuesday next, and will lay in state in the lower hall of Peabody Institute one week. No services will be held in the Institute. The final obsequies will take place in the Congregational Church, and the remains will be deposited in Harmony Grove Cemetery.

VIRGINIA RESTORED.

Action of Governor Walker—An Order Assuming his Legitimate Authority—Appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 27.—General CANBY to-day issued an order directing that all military commissions acting under the Reconstruction acts be dissolved; that all citizen prisoners be turned over to the State Courts, that all citizen prisoners undergoing sentence of military commission shall serve out such sentence unless released by a United States Court, and that all civil officers appointed under the Provisional Government shall vacate their offices when their successors are elected or appointed under the new Constitution. Governor WALKER has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature on Tuesday, Feb. 8. JOHN L. MARYE, Jr., of Fredericksburg, was to-day appointed Lieutenant-Governor by Governor WALKER, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Lieutenant-Governor LEWIS to the United States Senate.

THE INDIANS.

The Condition of the Canadian Indians—Report of the United States Consul at Hamilton—The Kansas Indians.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Hon. FREEMAN N. BLAKE, United States Consul at Hamilton, Ont., has made a report upon the condition and treatment of the Canadian Indians, showing that the settlement of the aborigines upon large reservations is essential to rescuing them from their dangers and making them amenable to law and order. He says: "The experience of Canada and our own, leads towards the same conclusion. Since Great Britain acquired Canada the Indians have even been her faithful allies in war and maintained peace among themselves. They are advancing in civilization and increasing in number. The Government has treated them as wards or pupils, considering their wishes but retaining the power in its own hands with reciprocal benefit. Its agents hold their offices for life, or during good behavior. A strict regard to integrity in every detail is deemed an essential part of the policy. The legislation of Canada as to the Indians during the last two years has been exceedingly thoughtful and comprehensive, its object having been to qualify and encourage them to self-government." These are the chief facts elucidated in the report.

ENOCH HOAG, Superintendent of the Kansas Indian Superintendency, and a Committee of the Society of Friends, including GEORGE [illegible], of Philadelphia, appeared before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs this morning to submit their views as to the proper treatment of the Indians in that State, and to urge the expediency of making appropriations to carry out their plan for educating and civilizing the various tribes under their charge. The Committee promised to give their representations careful consideration.

A Massacre—Surprise of an Indian Town by United States Cavalry—Men, Women and Children Slaughtered.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 27.—On the 19th inst., an expedition against certain tribes of Indians who have been stealing stock and murdering whites for the past several months, left Fort Shaw, under command of Colonel BAKER. The expedition consisted of four companies of the Second Cavalry and one company of the Thirteenth Infantry. An Indian, who arrived at Fort Benton to-day, reports that early on the morning of the 23d inst., Colonel BAKER surprised Bear Chief's camp of over thirty lodges, and killed men, women and children. No quarter was given. The surprise was complete. Only six or eight men escaped. Bear Chief was among the slain. Col. BAKER's loss was trifling. Other tribes of the Blackfeet, upon learning of the affair, immediately made [illegible] to cross the [illegible] British possessions, but it is understood the expedition had Government permission to cross the boundary line in pursuit. Bear Chief is known to have murdered several whites. This news is confirmed by other arrivals at Fort Benton.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

A Magnificent Affair in Washington—Ball at the British Minister's—The President, Mrs. Grant, Prince Arthur and Mrs. Fish Open the Ball.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The ball given at the new Masonic Hall to-night by the British Minister and Mrs. THORNTON, in honor of Prince ARTHUR, was decidedly recherché, and one of the most magnificent affairs of the kind that has ever taken place at the capital. The hall was profusely decorated with flags and flowers, all of which were arranged with the most artistic taste. In all of these decorations the American and the British flags were conspicuous, and were arranged by C. M. BARNES, United States Navy; HAMILTON FISH, Jr., General WOODHALL, of the Engineer Corps; Lieutenant CUTTS and Lieutenant TURNBULL, of the navy, and SEATON MONROE, Esq., under the direction of Mrs. THORNTON and Mrs. FREEMAN. At the east end of the hall a platform was raised, the surroundings of which were tastefully hung with festoons of flowers, while a large number of ornamented gas jets were added to the permanent fixtures in different portions of the room.

Long before 9 o'clock a vast assemblage of people had collected in front of the main entrance to the Hall, while the sidewalks upon the corners of Ninth and F streets were almost entirely blockaded. Between 9 and 10 o'clock the carriages commenced to arrive, and before 11 an immense concourse of distinguished ladies and gentlemen had assembled, thronging the spacious Hall to its utmost capacity. As the guests arrived an officer at the door took the name of each one and introduced them to Mrs. THORNTON. About 10 o'clock Prince ARTHUR arrived with his suite, and was met by Mrs. THORNTON at the head of the stairs and escorted into the hall and up its centre, the band playing "God Save the Queen" meanwhile. The British Minister had at first determined to issue but 400 cards of invitation, but increased the number to 800, and declined 900 applications. At least 600 or 700 ladies and gentlemen were present, many of the latter being officers of the army and navy. At 10 o'clock the President and Mrs. GRANT arrived, and as the band played a national air the Prince, who was conversing with some ladies at the east end of the hall, skipped across the room, and, meeting Mrs. GRANT at the head of the stairs, escorted her to the platform and handed her to the chair, President GRANT leading the way with the wife of the British Minister. The dancing commenced a little before 11:30 by a cotillion, one set only participating. The Prince led off with Mrs. GRANT, their vis-a-vis being Mr. FISH and Mrs. THORNTON. The set was further composed of Mrs. FISH and Mr. THORNTON, Mrs. BOUTWELL and General BELKNAP, Mrs. SHERMAN and Admiral PORTER, Mme. BLACQUE BEY and General SHERMAN, Mme. GARCIA and Mr. BOUTWELL, and Mme. CATACAZY and Mr. ROBESON.

THE GUESTS.

Among the most distinguished persons present were the President and his family, Chief Justice Chase and ladies, General Zeilin, Commander of the Marine Corps, and ladies; General Sherman and ladies, General Michler and ladies, Hon. Sayles J. Bowen, Mayor of Washington, and ladies; General Eli Parker and lady, Hon. Benjamin F. Butler and daughter, General O. O. Howard and ladies, General Ballock and ladies, Generals Babcock, Badeau and Porter and ladies, Colonel Douglass and lady, General Ward and lady, General Marcy and lady, Senator Cameron and ladies, Judge Fisher and ladies, Sir Edward Thornton and wife, and all the members of the Legation; Senators Sumner, Morton, Warner and Kellogg, and ladies; Mrs. ex-Senator Frelinghuysen; Hon. Richard Wallach, ex-Mayor of Washington; W. W. Corcoran, Vice-Admiral Porter and lady, General Banks and lady, Senator Williams and ladies, Judge Field and lady, Secretary Cox and lady, Judge Dent and lady, Hon. Norman Judd and lady, Senator Cole and lady, Hon. Reverdy Johnson and lady, Senators Ramsey and Carpenters, and ladies, Secretaries Robeson and Boutwell, and ladies; General Ramsey and lady, Colonel John W. Forney and ladies, Senators Carl Schurz, Drake and Fenton, and ladies; Baron Lederer, the Austrian Minister; Don Manuel R. Garcia, Minister of the Argentine Republic, and Donna Garcia, Mr. Morris, the Minister Resident of Belgium, and secretaries Berghmans and Van Havre and ladies; the Count and Countess de Faverny; Frances Clare Ford and lady; Hon. W. Y. Ward, Peere Williams Freeman, and Lady Edmund D. V. Fane, S. Styleman, Le Strange and lady, General Alexander R. Tate and lady, Colonel Don Manuel Freyre and ladies, and Mr. Constantine De Catacazy and ladies.

The toilettes of the ladies were elaborate and beautiful, the prevailing opinion being that it was the most superbly dressed ball given in the Capital.

ALASKA.

Resources of the Territory—The Fish and Fur Trade—Report of Captain Bryant, Special Agent of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to that body the report of Captain CHARLES BRYANT, late Special Agent of the Treasury Department, on the resources and inhabitants of Alaska. The report is very long and elaborate, giving the result of his personal examination of large portions of the Territory, including all the principal islands.

He expresses no opinion as to the actual value of the Territory, but describes minutely its characteristics and resources, giving prominence especially to the forests and fisheries, which he thinks may be made the basis of profitable business. Considerable space is devoted to showing that the natives possess a capacity for labor that will make them, under the direction of a more intelligent race, a valuable auxiliary in clearing the forests, and in aiding in all other departments of service incidental to life in a new country. After giving an interesting account of the habits of the fur seals on the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, Captain BRYANT makes the following recommendations in regard to the preservation of the seals and the protection of the natives in their rights without incurring great expense to the Government:

"The seals can be preserved only by placing it in the interests of the natives to guard them as the source whence their support is to be derived; and it is evident, on the other hand, that if deprived of the benefits of the seal fisheries they would have no means of subsistence. * * * I am of opinion, therefore, that the best method of securing the desired objects is to give to one responsible Company the right of purchasing on the islands, at proper prices, according to their market value, a stated number of skins—say for the present 100,000 annually; in return for which privilege said Company shall give security for the payment of a proper tax to the Government, and to provide for the natives by the sale of goods at reasonable fixed prices, or by the gratuitous distribution of supplies when necessary, and also to care for the sick and maintain schools on the islands for the education of the children."

The report estimates the number of male seals on the Island of St. Paul at 100,000, and of females 1,000,000. The value of their skins in London is said to be $3 or $4 each. In a supplementary report, dated Jan. 15, 1870, Captain BRYANT shows that the statements of Special Agent WICKER, in regard to the number of skins taken during the past year, (in alleged violation of the law,) were erroneous and founded on false estimates. It is also stated that General GEORGE H. THOMAS, when he subsequently visited the islands, not only indorsed the action of the military officers in charge, but advised them to allow a still larger number to be taken, as the natives complained to him that their supply for food was insufficient for their comfortable support. The report concludes as follows:

"It is further stated by Mr. WICKER that a revenue of $500,000 may be annually derived from the seal fisheries, but he does not make it clear how this may be accomplished at the present time, when, according to the best authorities, only 100,000 skins should be annually taken, which are worth, in market, not more than $6 each. Whether Mr. WICKER has charged grave misdemeanors upon honest officers and ex-officers of the Government through malice or ignorance I do not know; but feeling a consciousness of having faithfully performed my duty in Alaska, and believing that Lieutenants BARNES and HENDERSON, the officers in charge of the islands, have been unjustly accused, I have deemed it my duty to submit the facts as above stated."

A Fearful Tragedy in Tennessee—Five Negro Murderers Shot by a Mob.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 27.—The five colored men who confessed the murder of Colonel COLEMAN, on Sunday night, were examined at Huntington on Tuesday before the Magistrates' Court, and sent to jail for trial at the May term of the Circuit Court. About 10 o'clock that evening about 200 horsemen rode into the town, took the prisoners from the jail, carried them a short distance and shot them. One of the negroes was not killed, but dropped and feigned to be dead; but upon attempting to escape he returned in search of food and was killed. The Mob then rode off carrying with them the five dead bodies, which they buried. None of those who participated in the killing were masked.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Committees of New-Jersey Senate—Railroad Legislation in Maine.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—In the Senate this morning, the President announced the following Joint Committees:

On Treasurer's Accounts—Messrs. Gaskell, Cobb.
On State Prisons—Messrs. Brinkerhoff, Bettle.
On Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. N. D. Taylor, Belden.
On Library—Messrs. Bird, Adams.
On Public Buildings—Messrs. Rice, Hopkins.
On Printing—Messrs. Edsall, Bettle.
On Passed Bills—Messrs. Corts, Adams.
On [illegible] Navigation—Messrs. Wiley, J. W. Taylor.
On Federal Relations—Messrs. Hopper, Plum, Little.
On Soldiers' Home—Messrs. Irwin, Torrey, Brinkerhoff.
On Soldiers' Children's Home—Messrs. Wooverton, Hopkins, Corts.
On Reform School for Boys—Messrs. Little, Cobb.
On Sinking Fund—Messrs. Wiley, Belden.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day by Governor RANDOLPH, and were immediately confirmed:

Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals—John Clement. Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—[illegible] D. Vroom and Charles S. Olden. Trustees of the State Normal School—[illegible] for the State at large; Richard S. [illegible]; [illegible] Williamson, Third District; [illegible] Fourth District; Benjamin F. [illegible], Fifth District.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 27.—The Committee on Railroads agreed this afternoon to report a general railroad act, by a vote of 7 to 3.

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society—Thirty-Sixth Anniversary.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held in Horticultural Hall to-day, with JOHN T. SARGENT, President, in the chair. Resolutions were adopted rejoicing in the near prospect of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment; stating that the voter in the position of the negro race needs land to make him independent, and also pecuniary aid; that in their opinion the nation owed this aid to the negro, and closing as follows:

Resolved, That we deem the precipitate admission of half-loyal States more than a grave political error, a heedless betrayal of the nation, and a foul wrong to the brave men who have given their lives, to the loyal masses who look to Congress for protection.

Colonel T. W. HIGGINSON deprecated giving aid to the freedmen, thinking it best to leave them to their own resources. He compared their condition to the Irish emigrant, who, he said, landed in New-York without a dollar, and in a year was controlling the destinies of the city.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, in speaking of the *New-York Tribune*, said he "would like to strip HORACE GREELEY and put him out upon the prairie and say to him, 'Root, hog, or die,' and leave him there to work out his own manhood on his favorite theory." He said what was wanted was not soldiers in the South but a man in Washington. "Place such a man as BEN BUTLER in the White House and the corn would come down." Senators TRUMBULL and ROSS were characterized by him as "half-baked lawyers and half-fledged statesmen, who tried to pick up the crumbs that fell at the feet of Senator SUMNER."

The meeting adjourned this evening.

Temperance in Maine—Meeting of the State Temperance Convention.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 27.—The State Temperance Convention assembled this afternoon. Hon. SIDNEY PERHAM, of Paris, was chosen permanent President, with one Vice-President from each county. Speeches were made by several gentlemen, including Hon. JOHN J. PERRY, of Oxford, who expressed his disapproval of Governor CHAMBERLAIN's course, and advocated the holding of the Republican Party to its pledge for prohibition and its enforcement. Attorney-General FRYE, of Lewiston, favored sticking by the Republican Party, and took strong ground in favor of a State Police. He commented severely on Governor CHAMBERLAIN's declaration that the Liquor laws are as well executed as the laws against theft and murder. An evening session was held. The Convention will continue in session through to-morrow.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—Colonel DIGBY, of the British army, was married this morning to Miss LILLIE, daughter of W. S. GROESBECK. The ceremony took place at Mr. GROESBECK's residence, Bishops ROSECRANS, Catholic, and McILVAINE, Protestant, officiating.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 27.—The annual Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Pennsylvania is in session in this city and largely attended. Major A. B. CALHOUN was elected Grand Commander; Captain G. S. WOOD, Senior Vice-Commander; CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Junior Vice-Commander. A banquet will be given by the Pittsburg *Post*.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Fire was discovered in the Sing Sing Prison stables yesterday, and before it could be subdued damage to the extent of $2,000 was done. The convicts aided in extinguishing the flames.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The National Hotel, on Race-street, above Third, was damaged by fire this morning. Its occupants, RAHN & Co., lose $6,500. The building is owned by C. C. ROBERTS, of New-York, whose loss is $1,500....The City Gas Works have reduced the price of gas to $2 30 per 1,000 feet.

ROCKLAND, Me., Jan. 27.—Four stores, in different parts of the city, were last night broken into, and groceries and other articles to a considerable amount stolen.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—A meeting called last night at the Tremont House to form a Vigilance Committee, was turned into a broad farce by those present....Mrs. HAROLD, of Devilda, Jo Daviess County, Ill., recently became insane on religious matters, and on Tuesday morning attempted to cut her throat, but was prevented by one of her daughters. She made a second attempt, when another daughter, 15 years old, placed her hand over her mother's throat, and received a terrible gash. The mother then succeeded in cutting her throat from ear to ear, dying immediately.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 27.—One hundred and fifty workmen at the cutlery works of the J. Russell Manufacturing Company, at Greenfield, have struck on account of a reduction in wages.

The Rate and the Collection of the Income Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The true way to lay the income tax is, to assess it upon all incomes, great and small. A tax of one-half of one per cent. collected in this manner would yield more than the present tax of five per cent. By the present plan nine-tenths of the income of the people of the United States escapes taxation. Add up in one column all incomes over $1,000, and in another column all incomes without exception, and the difference is amazing.

Nobody would complain of a tax of one-half of one per cent. It would be a trifle for the laborer, and the rich would pay more than they now do, because they would have less motive to render false returns.

Lay this United States tax as State and county taxes are laid. The State and county and town do not say that a house worth $1,000 and over shall pay a tax, but all houses costing less than $1,000 shall be exempt; that a man worth $10,000 and over shall be taxed, but all citizens worth less shall go scot free. Universal suffrage and universal taxation should go together. This income tax favors a class. This is not democratic.

It may be objected that there would be a great many taxes of small amount to be collected. So there are in State and town taxation; but did you ever hear of a tax gatherer who declined to collect them? This country with its heavy debt has got to learn the art of the Old World, viz., to lay a very trifling tax, so far as percentage is concerned, over a very wide space. We have buried the whole income tax upon the back of a small part of the people, and they feel it. Put it upon the back of all the people, and it would be cheerfully borne by all, because it would not be felt. Please to suggest this idea of a half per cent. tax upon all incomes, great and small.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

That Fraudulent Advertisement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We read in your columns this morning Mr. Charles Nordhoff's remarks on what is termed by him "A Fraudulent Advertisement," the advertisement in question reading as follows:

"Mr. Charles Nordhoff, editor of the New-York *Evening Post*, says: 'My wife will have none but the Astral Oil.'"

The facts of the case are:

1. On the 1st of last September we received a letter from Mr. Nordhoff, a copy of which we give below:

THE EVENING POST, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1869.
Chas. Pratt, Esq., No. 108 Fulton-st.:
SIR: Please send to Charles Nordhoff, Closter, N. J., (by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey,) a case of [illegible] cans of your safe oil—my wife has undertaken [illegible] your pamphlet and *will have only your Astral Oil*—and send the bill to me at the editor's room of the *Evening Post*, before 1 o'clock, and oblige yours truly,
CHARLES NORDHOFF.

That portion of the letter which is in italics was used by us for an advertisement; but in copying for the papers we unintentionally wrote the words "none but the" for the words "only your," making the sentence, "My wife will have *none but the* Astral Oil," where it should have been, "My wife will have *only your* Astral Oil."

This is certainly a distinction without a difference.

2. He thinks the oil "very costly." The oil does cost a trifle more per gallon than cheap kerosene, but no more than is warranted by the increased expense involved in refining the "Astral" Oil to its high standard—a standard which insures its perfect safety. With any reasonable success, the more additional expense of two or three cents per day in the matter of light, would have no influence when the safety of his household is involved.

3. He complains that it has "very poor illuminating powers," and "is gummy." This is in direct contradiction to the general opinion of our patrons, who uniformly write that it is the best oil they ever used. From long use a wick often becomes clogged, obstructing the free flow of the oil, and rendering the light imperfect; the wick should be changed as often as once in two weeks. We think this rule, if followed, will enable even Mr. Nordhoff to obtain a good light from the "Astral" Oil.

4. We regret exceedingly our error in ever supposing Mr. Nordhoff could be editor of the *Evening Post*. We were led into this mistake by his requesting us to send one invoice to *the editor's room* of that paper.

Yours, respectfully,
CHARLES PRATT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1870.
—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

Rioting to Force Emigration from Great Britain; More Fenian Disturbances; The Coming Trial of Prince Bonaparte—Interment of Victor Noir; The Pope's Address to his Troops; The French Ministry on the Roman Council; Resignation of French Ministers; The Elections in Spain; The Papal Council; Mr. Peabody's Estate in England—Investigation as to his Title; Affairs in Spain.

General Topics.

Arrival of Mr. Peabody's Remains—The Reception and Arrangements for the Funeral; Important Changes Recommended in Naval Rank; Mr. Maverick's New Book on Henry J. Raymond and the New-York Press for Thirty Years; Another Erie Disaster; The Business of the Country; The Iron Men and Mr. Wells; Reception of Miss Dix by the South Carolina Legislature; Movements of Prince Arthur; Arrival at San Francisco of Escaped British Prisoners; Murder of Captain Smith in Alaska; Washington Affairs; Current Notes.

Political Affairs.

Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures; The Admission of Virginia; Proceedings of the Legislature at Albany; Citizens' Meeting in Selma, Ala.; Legislation in South Carolina.

Local Intelligence.

The Alexander Mystery—$60,000 Disappeared; The Erie Strike—A Riot in Jersey City; Fire and Suffocation of a Family; Description of the New Fire Alarm System; Meeting in Regard to the State Canals; The Burns Anniversary in this City and Elsewhere; Discharge of Workmen from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Agricultural.

Agricultural Education; Breeding Horses; Labor Prospects in Georgia—Attitude of Employers and Employes; Meeting of the Farmers' Club.

Editorial Comments.

Preliminary Work; A New Way with the Indian; How Wool and Woolens Thrive Under our Taxation; At Last; Partisan Journalism—The Late Mr. Prentice; Congress and the Income Tax; San Domingo and St. Thomas; Shall we have a New Conflict with the Mormons?

The Markets.

Specially-prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $20.

An extra copy to getter-up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

The Great Sale of the Highest Quality of DIAMOND and other JEWELRY, by order of E. W. BURR, Esq., receiver, will be continued THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway. Every article is guaranteed, and sold, without any reserve whatever, to the highest bidder.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ballou's "New Yoke" Shirts Made to Order of New-York Mills muslin, at $30 per Dozen, "hand made." Only depot, No. 256 Broadway.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

DE ROSE—VARNUM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at the Fifth-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Robert R. Booth, Mr. EDWARD DE ROSE to Miss JULIA M. VARNUM, daughter of the late Joseph B. Varnum, all of this City.

WATLINGTON—BACON.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, by Rev. Wallace Atterbury, R. WATLINGTON to Miss E. AUGUSTA, only daughter of the late John E. Bacon, all of this City.

DIED.

CONREY.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, ANNA MARIA, wife of Peter Conrey, formerly of New-Orleans, and daughter of the late Daniel Jandon, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday morning, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, at Sion Church, Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.

FITCH.—At Coxsackie, on Sunday, Jan. 23, ELIZA FITCH, aged 65 years.

HEARNE.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, at his residence, Far Rockaway, L. I., EDMUND L. HEARNE, ex-Judge of the Marine Court of New-York.

The funeral will take place from St. Mary's Church, Far Rockaway, on Saturday, 29th inst., at 11½ A. M. The remains will be conveyed by the South Side Railroad to Bushwick-av. Station, where carriages will be in attendance for Calvary Cemetery. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Train leaves South 7th-st., Williamsburg, at 9½ A. M.

LEFEVRE.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, at New-Rochelle, ELIZA, wife of Benjamin D. Lefevre.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Monday, 31st inst., at 1 P. M., at the Episcopal Church. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the 11½ A. M. train of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

McCREDY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 26, DENNIS A. McCREDY, in the 58th year of his age.

A requiem mass will be solemnized at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., near 3d-av., on Friday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MILLER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 27, of disease of the heart, ELIZA MILLER, widow of the late John Miller, builder.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 223 West 38th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia and Illinois papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 24, 1870, at Philadelphia, N. Y., JAMES HENRY TAYLOR, of this City, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 413 West 47th-st., this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

THOMPSON.—At Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, of disease of the heart, MARY S. THOMPSON, wife of Hon. Jas. Thompson, and last surviving daughter of the late Judge Smith, of Lithgow, Dutchess County, aged 83 years.

Funeral from her late residence on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

TUTTLE.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 27, JOHN T. TUTTLE, M. D., formerly of East Broadway, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 5 West 43d-st., on Monday, Jan. 31, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

VANDERPOEL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, JESSE O. VANDERPOEL, in the 58th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his brother, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, No. 1 West [illegible], on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Kinderhook, Columbia County.

WICKS.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, GEORGE [illegible], aged 72 years, 5 months and 11 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. [illegible], Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 2 P. M. Interment in Green-Wood Cemetery.

☞ At a special meeting of the Class of [illegible] College, held Jan. 26, 1870, for the purpose of taking action upon the death of JULIAN JAMES, [illegible] Vice-President, a committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of their bereavement and of condolence with his afflicted family, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Class and ordered to be printed:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, The hand of death has removed from us our late friend and classmate, JULIAN JAMES;

Resolved, That as fellow countrymen we mourn the loss of one who, as a soldier, gallantly devoted his best energies to the suppression of rebellion; in the arduous and self-sacrificing performance of [illegible] duty were sown the seeds of disease which caused his death.

Resolved, That as warm friends and classmates we grieve for one whose noble and generous character won the love, admiration and esteem of all who knew him, and in whom honor, virtue and manhood united to mark and grace a Christian gentleman.

Resolved, That, recognizing in this [illegible] the hand of God, we tender his sorrowing family our deep and earnest sympathy.

LENOX SMITH,
WM. G. LOW,
JOHN M. HEFFERNAN,
H. B. BEEKMAN,
Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
Is a certain cure for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY,
and all diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
from whatever cause originating and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the
HEALTH AND HAPPINESS,
AND
that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
established upwards of 19 years, prepared at
H. T. HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

A GREAT REDUCTION.
WE HAVE REDUCED OUR PRICES, OWING TO THE DECLINE IN GOLD, ON PIANOS, ORGANS, MELODEONS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
THE HOME COMPANION
IS THE BEST UPRIGHT PIANO OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE.
FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANOS TO RENT AND SOLD ON MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.
J. BAUER & CO., NO. 650 BROADWAY.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL vigor are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONstitutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

REMOVAL.
F. DERBY & CO.
have removed from
No. 57 Walker-st.
to their new establishment,
NO. 3 CLINTON-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

PATENT OFFICES.
MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON-ST., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
ONLY HERSELF.
A NOVEL.
By ANNIE THOMAS,
AUTHOR OF
"False Colors," "Denis Donne," "Played Out," "On Guard," "Theo Leigh," "Called to Account," "Playing for High Stakes," &c. [illegible]
8vo, paper, 50 cents.

"Miss Thomas' writing is fresh and vigorous. Her sketches of character are full of cleverness."—*Saturday Review.*

"Miss Thomas displays an even vigor of diction which few of her sex possess. Strong power of language and clear definition are Miss Thomas' principal resources."—*Athenæum.*

"Miss Thomas will, we think, rank high among that class of novelists of whom Miss Evans (George Eliot) is the first."—*Reader.*

II.
LIFE AND LETTERS
OF
MARY RUSSELL MITFORD.

THE LIFE OF MARY RUSSELL MITFORD, authoress of "Our Village," &c. Told by herself in Letters to her Friends. With anecdotes and sketches of her most celebrated contemporaries. Edited by Rev. A. G. K. L'ESTRANGE. 2 vols. 12mo, cloth, $3 50.

"The interest of these volumes is [illegible] and literary. Miss Mitford's life, as recorded in it, was beautiful, is more deserving of remembrance than any of her writings. It exhibits a spirit of self-sacrifice, of filial devotion—and shall we add, of filial delusion—which is to most of us almost past understanding. The letters, which commence with the century and terminate in 1855, abound with delightful literary gossip and personal reminiscences. The style is admirable: simple, unaffected, idiomatic. The bits of rural description remind us of 'Our Village,' and the remarks on men and books are generous and discriminating. Such a book allures us on from page to page with curious fascination: every moment the eye is attracted by a familiar name, or by a criticism which [illegible] attention by some pleasant thought or [illegible] anecdote; and it may be safely said that there is [illegible] tedious chapter in the volumes."—*London [illegible].*

"Very interesting and entertaining volumes. Nothing is more striking in these letters than their vivacity and cheerfulness. They show a life full of energy, sympathy, kindness, observation; a mind of extraordinary versatility, in harmony with its times, and keeping its powers and its interest in books and men vigorous to the last. These letters illustrate art and literature of the day for fifty years, and one chief interest of them is the portraits, characters and [illegible] of distinguished people who came in their author's way."—*Saturday Review.*

"No one will question the interest of this work. It is a capital example of epistolary correspondence, full of anecdotes of public characters. There is abundance of most agreeable and readable matter to satisfy all tastes."—*London Observer.*

"A very acceptable contribution to literary and social history. Miss Mitford possessed the knack of catching allusions very happily in a few lines. She could tell or repeat a story pithily, and her letters are full of shrewdly-sketched portraitures and well-told anecdotes. She moved in one of those many circles composing the literary life of the first half of this century, which intersect each other but have separate centres; and these volumes are especially interesting in showing us, as they do, the opinions of an independent and, whose demi-god was neither Byron nor Wordsworth, but which had its own pantheon of [illegible]. It will be seen by the readers of the [illegible] [illegible]."—*London [illegible].*

"[illegible] pleasant book, which adds to our knowledge of both persons and events [illegible]. The work abounds in capital sketches of character. The [illegible]."

"Miss Mitford was as much [illegible] Lady Mary Wortley Montagu or Walpole [illegible]."

☞ HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above books by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS restored by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange Salesroom yesterday, Adrian H. Muller & Co. sold three dwelling houses, situated on East Thirtieth, East Fifty-fourth and East Sixty-second streets. That on East Thirtieth, between Lexington and Third avenues, and known as No. 137, is a three-story high-stoop brick house, 20x45, built on a lot 20x98.9. It brought $14,500. A three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, on the south side of East Fifty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, No. 122, sold for $17,450. No. 341 East Sixty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, also a three-story brown-stone front, 17x48, with a lot 17x100.5, was purchased for $10,425. The sales were very light yesterday, but they were well attended by active and ready bidders.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

House and lot No. 137 East 30th-st., 20x98.9	$14,500
House and lot No. 122 East 54th-st., 16.8x100.5	17,450
House and lot No. 341 East 62d-st., 17x100.5	10,425

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Willett-st., w. s., lot No. 116, Isaac Classon, 25x100 ... Rivington and Willett sts., n. e. corner, 25x65 ... $1,400

[illegible]

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria. Shore-road, n. e. s., adjoining Lawrence's, 200x167 ... $600

Hempstead. Merrick and Jamaica plank road, s. s., adjoining Auerbach's, 6 acres; Langdon's, to near Rockaway road, adjoining De Mott's, 5 acres, wood land ... $1,000

Hempstead to near Rockaway road, e. s., adjoining Brower's, 1 acre ... 300

Little Neck. North Hempstead and Flushing pike, n. s., adjoining Wellett's, 1 acre meadow ... $100

Manhasset. Fort Washington road to Cornwall's mill pond, adjoining Dodge's, 29 acres ... $5,000

Road from Cow Neck to Sands' Point, w. s., adjoining Jarvis', 39 acres ... 1,800

Oyster Bay. Jericho Plain lot, adjoining Willett's, 11 acres ... $300

Newtown. Wyckoff-av., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Cooper-av., 25x100 ... $200

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg. Park-av., w. s., adjoining Harriet Brown, 75x125 ... $2,500

Morrisania. 148th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Willis-av., 50x100 ... $2,600

149th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Clifton-av., 25x100 ... 600

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark. Broad-st., e. s., Mercereau's property, 87x150.5 ... $15,000

Gold-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Orange-st., 50x105 ...

High-st., w. s., intersection of Bank-st., 36x94 ... 3,300

Clifton. Bruen-av., w. s., 686 ft. s. of Springfield-av., 50x146.5 ... $300

Springfield-av., s. s., 26 ft. w. of Sharon-av., 75x100 ... 500

Hoboken. Newark-av. and Jackson-st., n. e. corner, 74.6x26x68x27.5 ... $5,500

Bergen. Montgomery-st., s. s., 75 ft. from Bergen-av., 50x95x1x20x95x37 ... $2,400

5th-st., w. s., 113 ft. s. of Sip-av., 25x100 ... 1,000

Hudson City. Montgomery-av., e. s., Robert Herzog's lot, 25x103 ... $3,000

Sherman-place, s. s., 199 ft. w. of Summit-av., 100x138; Sherman-place, s. s., 100 ft. w. of Montgomery-av., 15x304; Summit-av., w. s., 98 ft. s. of Sherman-place, 37x118 ... 14,500

North Bergen. Tonnelle-av., adjoining J. Everson's, 1 73-100 acres ... $1,347

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$23,000 ONLY FOR A FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brick house, 22x65x100, on Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; parlors tastefully frescoed, and the house in first-rate order throughout. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 21 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the four-story brown-stone house on the southwest corner of 28th-st. and 7th-av., 16.8x30, lot 98.9; terms easy; price $25,000. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. BARES, No. 123 West 28th-st., or at No. 565 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with or without furniture, mirrors, &c., will be sold at a low price if applied for soon. Inquire on the premises, No. 441 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house on Murray Hill; property in South Brooklyn taken in part payment. Address Box No. 3,000 Post Office.

FRANK G. BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 30 Broadway. Refers to his father, Lewis B. Brown.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

WHARF PROPERTY AT BROOKLYN.—For sale, one-half the block corner of Adams and Plymouth sts., 215 feet on Plymouth-st., 40 feet on Adams-st., to bulkhead line, with pier built 240 feet long and 40 feet wide on pier line, equal with water right to 25 lots. This property has been occupied a number of years as bonded storage yard. The ground filled in is equal to 10 lots of ground, about one-half covered by sheds, and the pier and bulkhead gives 600 feet of dock front, making it, with its accessibility to New-York by different ferries, very desirable for a business requiring facilities for discharge and loading of vessels, and storage of goods. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE SAW MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BRAZIL.

A very favorable opportunity for a profitable investment in producing the most beautiful kinds of the variegated woods of Brazil is now offered to dealers in mahogany, rosewood, [illegible], Brazilian cedar, [illegible], and the celebrated [illegible], the most valued cabinet woods of South America. The transportation of logs down the River Itajahy, by one branch of fifty miles and another of forty miles, affords great facilities for an abundant supply for the saw mill. The mill is located only 1½ miles from the sea, in the Province of Santa Catharina, 40 miles distant from Desterro, the capital, and 300 miles south of Rio de Janeiro by sea. Vessels drawing eighteen feet of water can take cargoes from the saw mill wharf. The saw mill is 100 feet by 73 feet, with about six acres of land, containing orange and banana trees, and a tenement house 100 by 32 feet. Piles are driven to form a large boom for logs, and a logway and apparatus made for drawing up the logs to the mill, together with a double-track railway for delivering the sawed lumber on shipboard. An office and storehouse are on the premises. There are two new large cylindrical flue boilers, with a return flue through each, made of the best flange iron, and a powerful steam engine, capable of sawing 12,000 feet of boards in a day; a 60-inch circular saw, spare saw, and extra movable teeth, stabbing and edging saw, best double leather belts, a good blacksmith's and carpenter's shop, turning engine, and supply of vises and tools for repairs. The whole establishment is the most complete in South America. A new and first-rate large planing and grooving machine is in operation in the mill. A plan of the building, and samples of the beautiful available woods, may be seen on application to CRAWFORD ALLEN, Providence; or ALLEN D. BAILEY, No. 181 Pearl-st., New-York. Post Office address, Box No. 909.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.

The property known as "Elmwood," formerly the residence of E. C. Delavan, Esq., situated in South Ballston, Saratoga County, N. Y., on the line of the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads, half way between Schenectady and Saratoga, with a fine mansion, furnished complete, with all the modern improvements; comfortable farm house, and extensive and most convenient barns, outbuildings and stock yards; as complete as any in the country.

280 ACRES OF LAND, 30 woodland, and the remainder under a high state of cultivation. All stock, implements of husbandry and present crops to be sold, if desired, with the property. For particulars apply to the owner,

J. SAVAGE DELAVAN, No. 63 State-st., Albany, N. Y.

ON NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-Jersey, fifteen miles from New-York, one and a half from station, a furnished house of eleven rooms, furnace, stationary tubs, &c., for sale or to let. Price, including horse, carriage, two cows, hens, farming implements and two acres of land, $10,000. Rent, including everything but silver, $200 per month. Address Post-Office Box No. 2,578.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR New-York or Brooklyn property, a large, handsome modern dwelling; gas, bath, range, &c.; fine outbuildings and about seventy-five acres of land; delightfully located on Long Island, with water front, near the Sound; choice fruit in abundance; fine fishing, gunning, &c. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A NEW house, barn and outbuildings, with twelve acres of good land, pleasantly situated near Brookfield, Mass. Price $8,000, worth $12,000; terms easy. For further particulars address H. T. DRAPER, Brookfield, Mass., or 64 Lispenard-st., care of R. Gardner & Co.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 363 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 4 A. M., Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—A MODERN HOUSE FOR sale, containing twelve rooms; seven minutes' walk from station; lot 80x250; nicely improved; shade lawn and garden. $9,000. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 4 Pine-st.

HOTEL AT LONG BRANCH FOR SALE—One of the best situated hotels at Long Branch, completely furnished and in good order; price low and terms easy. FRANK G. BROWN, 30 Broadway.

LANDS IN WEST VIRGINIA, VIR-ginia, and other Southern States, for sale by the NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 52 Broadway.

ORANGE COUNTY.—FARM FOR SALE, good buildings, fine orchard, near village and depot, at a bargain. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—TO let, at once, on north shore of the island, one mile and a half from landings, very attractive place; house commodious, delightfully situated on high ground, with extensive inland views; will be put in thorough order; large garden, with every variety of fruits; stable, carriage house, &c.; stages pass the door to and from the boats; more land can be had if desired; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 128 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 75x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 866 Broadway before May 1.

TO RENT OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS lofts Nos. 25 and 27 Vesey-st. and No. 3 Church-st., 50x75 on Vesey-st. by 25x75 on Church-st.; together or separate; possession from Feb. 1. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOUR FLOORS OF NOS. 542 AND 544 Broadway; will rent altogether, or each part as parties may desire; would make fine insurance offices. Inquire at Room No. 2, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

OFFICE TO LET—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 16 4th-av.

TO LEASE—A CORNER LOT ON THE east side of Union-square, on the southeast corner of 15th-st., 25x128. Apply to the owner, at the bank, No. 51 Chambers-st., between 3 and 4 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE SPLENDID STORES, Nos. 293, 295 and 297 8th-av. Apply to WM. WEST, No. 132 West 12th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR PURCHASE, A three-story and attic or four-story house, between Madison and 7th-av., 30th and 40th sts., not less than 18 feet wide. Address Box No. 2,287 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1870, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

PARTITION SALE.—By order of Supreme Court, valuable improved property in the City of New-York, under the direction of James Maurice, Esq., referee, being part of the estate of the late Colonel James Harrison, deceased, being the following described premises, viz.:

No. 128 Cedar-st.
No. 130 Cedar-st.
No. 141 Washington-st.
No. 100 West-st.
No. 110 West-st.
No. 71 Cortlandt-st.
No. 75 Cortlandt-st.
No. 79 Cortlandt-st., Northern Hotel.
No. 81 Cortlandt-st.
No. 186 Washington-st.
No. 188 Washington-st.
No. 220 Washington-st., corner of Beach-st.
No. 223 Washington-st.
No. 41 West 4th-st. (late No. 299 4th-st.)

Terms at sale. Sale peremptory without reserve. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 23 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1870—AT 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, Phœnix Building, No. 16 Court-st., in the CITY OF BROOKLYN, PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JAMES MAURICE, ESQ., REFEREE, 480 lots and gores on Stewart-av., Varick-av., Porter-av., Irving-av. and Knickerbocker-av., and on Randolph-st., Johnson-st., or Cypress Hill road, Ingraham-st., Harrison-st., Gardiner-st., Thames-st., Newtown Turnpike road, George-st., Centre-st., Myrtle-st., Suydam-st., Elm-st., Chestnut-st., and Stockholm-st. These lots are part of the estate of the late COLONEL JAMES HARRISON, Deceased, and must positively be sold to the highest bidder in order to settle the estate. They are situated in a rapidly improving part of the Eastern District, and are daily growing in value. They present an excellent chance for all persons wishing a safe investment, and so large a plot in so good a location is seldom offered at public sale. Terms liberal.

Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 23 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, OF NO. 209 PEARL-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, under direction of John Sedgwick, special receiver:

PEARL-ST.—The valuable five-story and cellar brick store and lot, No. 209 Pearl-st., north side, between Maiden-lane and Platt sts.; lot 21.10 feet front, 27.6 feet rear by 120 feet in depth.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. on day of sale; balance May 1, 1870, when deed will be delivered and possession given.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Special Receiver.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CENTRAL-AV. LOTS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY. FIFTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS will be absolutely sold at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. THIRTY CITY BLOCKS from Macomb's Dam Bridge. TERMS EASY.

For further particulars, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 935 Broadway, or to J. W. FISHER, No. 181 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

COLLYER SHIPYARD FOR SALE.—SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Edgar Ketcham, Esq., referee:

14 lots of ground on 12th and 13th sts. and East River, with water-front. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MACHINERY.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS.

The subscribers offer for sale the following second-hand Printing Machinery:

1 No. 3 Double Cylinder Printing Machine; bed, 38x51 inches.

1 No. 4 Single Small Cylinder Printing Machine; bed, 33x46 inches.

1 Rotary Large Cylinder Printing Machine; bed, 18x28 inches.

1 Power Press, Adams' Patent; platen, 24½x37 inches.
1 Power Press, Adams' Patent; platen, 26½x40 inches.
1 Power Press, Adams' Patent; platen, 26x40 inches.
1 Power Press, Adams' Patent; platen, 26½x40 inches.
1 Power Press, Adams' Patent; platen, 24x39½ inches.
1 Power Press, Adams' Patent; platen, 22½x32 inches.

Also, Hand Presses, Card Presses, Steam and Self-Inking Machines, Paper Cutters, &c.

The above are all in good order, and will be sold low.

R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF TOOLS OF Fulton Iron Works, comprising lathes, planes, drilling and riveting machines, shears and miscellaneous tools. Catalogues at the Works, 480 Cherry-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $16 up to $300. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 636 6th-av., between 36th and 38th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MAN-tels.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

105 MILES COMPLETED.

ONLY 12 MILES TO FINISH THE WHOLE LINE.

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD, First Mortgage Bonds,

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois.

This road is now VIRTUALLY COMPLETED, as there remained, at latest advices, but twelve miles of track to be laid, and the line will be opened throughout about Feb. 1, as the rails for its completion are now on the ground. Trains are running on the portion completed, and the earnings considerably exceed the anticipations of the Company. Seven-eighths of the bonds have already been taken by investors, and the present active demand will soon absorb the balance.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, and is the only East and West line connecting the cities from which it derives its name. No road has ever been built having more numerous valuable connections East and West. At Pekin it connects with Peoria, Burlington and Quincy; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western; at Indianapolis with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and all the main lines East, forming a NEW THROUGH DIRECT ROUTE to Illinois and Indiana from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Peoria, Burlington, Quincy, Omaha and the Far West. Among the advantages, therefore, claimed for the road is its POSITION, directly on the line of intercontinental travel, and in the track of the great movements of commerce from West to East.

THE LOCAL TRAFFIC must also be very large, as the road passes through one of the richest and most populous sections of Illinois, a State which has become famous for building up several of the most prosperous railroads in this country, through the immense local traffic contributed to them.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The whole amount of bonds which can be sold is less than $12,500 per mile, on a road which has cost about $40,000 per mile; so that the total liability of the Company for interest each year will be only $140,000 in gold, a sum which is really insignificant when the character and location of the road is considered. In addition to the security furnished by a first mortgage upon the entire property of a first-class railroad 117 miles in length, the bonds have lately been further secured by a consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, so that the bonds are not only a First Mortgage of less than $12,500 per mile on this 117 5-100 miles, but have been assumed by the Consolidated Company under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company.

VALUE AS AN INVESTMENT.

The Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD, coupons being paid semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York. The Bonds may also be registered at the holder's option.

THEY ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

THEY ARE CONVERTIBLE into stock, and as the stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois, such as the Rock Island, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy, have sold at the Stock Boards from above par to nearly 200 per cent., THE PRIVILEGE OF CONVERTING THE BONDS INTO STOCK OF THE COMPANY AT PAR GREATLY INCREASES THEIR VALUE, and should be highly appreciated.

PRICE 95

and accrued interest, in currency. Gold, Coupons, Governments, and all marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates, free of commission. We forward bonds by express, free of charge. Pamphlets, containing maps and circulars relating to the Road, furnished on application, by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, Jan. 27, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	5-20 Coupon, '67	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coupon, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	5-20 Coupon, '68	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Reg's, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	10-40 Reg's	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	10-40 Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. Cur. Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1870.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1869:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869	$6,480,867 62
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1869	2,538,661 23
Total amount of marine premiums	$9,019,529 85

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869	$6,473,915 41
Losses paid during the same period	$2,842,345 85
Returns of premiums and expenses	$1,237,630 38

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank and other stocks	$7,856,290 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	3,148,400 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	210,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	337,588 91
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,512,452 62
Cash in bank	533,797 02
Total amount of assets	$14,469,208 94

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 1st of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1866, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 1st of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease; the certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums, such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A Dividend of Forty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1869, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the 5th of April, next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,	C. A. HAND,
CHARLES DENNIS,	JAMES LOW,
W. H. H. MOORE,	B. J. HOWLAND,
HENRY COIT,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	ROBT. B. MINTURN,
LEWIS CURTIS,	GORDON W. BURNHAM,
CHAS. H. RUSSELL,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	R. L. TAYLOR,
R. WARREN WESTON,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
ROYAL PHELPS,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
CALEB BARSTOW,	SHEPPARD GANDY,
A. P. PILLOT,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	CHAS. P. BURDETT,
DAVID LANE,	ROBT. C. FERGUSSON,
JAMES BRYCE,	SAMUEL G. WARD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	WM. E. BUNKER,
WM. STURGIS,	SAML. L. MITCHILL,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	JAMES G. DE FOREST,
DENNIS PERKINS,	ROBERT L. STUART.
JOS. GAILLARD, Jr.,	

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

CITY SEVEN PER CENT. STOCK, ABOUT TWENTY YEARS TO RUN. Transferable in multiples of $100. FOR SALE. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 18, 1870.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company will be held at the President's office, in Bridgeport, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the year ensuing. H. NICHOLS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY the 5th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chicago, Danville and Vincennes RAILROAD.

Total amount to be issued	$2,500,000
Capital Stock paid in	2,100,000
Estimated Cost of Road (130 miles)	4,500,000
Estimated Earnings per annum	2,639,206
Net Earnings per annum	979,766
Interest on the Loan per annum	175,000
Amount of Bonds per mile of Road	19,000
Amount of Interest per mile	1,360
Amount of Net Earnings per mile	6,284

The Bonds follow the completion of the Road—have the Union Trust Company of New-York as Trustee, Official Register and Transfer Agent—and are sold at 90 and accrued interest.

They bear examination and comparison better, it is believed, than any other now before the public, in the fixed and unchangeable elements of *Safety, Security, and Profit*.

They bear good interest—Seven per cent. Gold for forty years—and are secured by a *Sinking Fund*, and First Mortgage upon the road, its outfit, and its income, the Franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They depend upon no new or half-settled territory for business to pay their interest, but upon an old, well-settled, and productive country;—assuming that a railroad built through the heart of such a region offers better security for both *Interest* and *Principal* than a road to be built through the most highly-extolled wilderness or sparsely-settled territory.

This Railroad possesses special advantages, in running into and out of the City of Chicago, an important Railroad and Commercial Centre; in running through a line of villages and old farming settlements in the richest portion of the State of Illinois; in running near to deposits of Iron Ore of great extent and value, and over broad fields of the best coal in the State—which mining interests are its monopoly. And besides the local and other business thus assured, there will be attracted to this road the considerable traffic already springing up "From the Lakes to the Gulf," as with its Southern Connections it forms a Trunk Line 45 miles shorter than any other route from Chicago to Nashville.

These Bonds are therefore based upon a Reality and a Business that a few years must inevitably double—and competent judges say treble—in value.

Governments selling while the price is high, pay well if put into these Bonds, and Trust or Estate Funds can be put into NOTHING BETTER.

Pamphlets, with Maps, &c., on hand for distribution. Bonds may be had directly of us, or of our advertised Agents.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, NO. 54 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK. Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

THE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY.

No experiment, but an established Institution.

ORGANIZED A. D. 1850.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1869.

For premiums, extra premiums, &c.	$1,917,570 64	
For interest	369,727 61	
For interest and rents accrued	43,569 07	
		$2,330,867 32

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death on policies and bonus, and payment of annuities	$481,498 62	
Paid expenses, salaries, taxes, revenue stamps, medical examiners' fees, commissions, &c.	312,775 77	
Paid dividends, return premiums, purchased policies; and bonus, interest on dividends, &c.	454,120 06	
		$1,248,486 41

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand	$68,625 17
Bonds and Mortgages	1,655,765 00
Loans on Policies in force	1,571,909 40
(The actuarial estimates of the value of the Policies which secure these Notes is about $3,000,000.)	
United States and New-York State Stocks	770,638 00
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums deferred, and Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission	704,815 62
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds	504,665 00
(Market value of the Securities, $707,676.)	
Interest due to date, and all other property	28,800 38
	$5,304,230 42

President ... HENRY STOKES
Vice-President ... C. Y. WEMPLE
Secretary ... J. L. HALSEY
Actuary ... S. N. STEBBINS
Assistant Secretary ... H. Y. WEMPLE

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st. Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery. Agents for the TIMES in Europe.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company. The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 28th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—The interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court House. The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,788 for one hundred shares COMMON STOCK of the MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD, dated Jan. 14, 1869, in name of F. P. JAMES & CO. The public are cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as the transfer has been stopped. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 48 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DI-rectors of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 153 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 5 until Feb. 17. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD CO., NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1870.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will close on the 1st, and reopen for transfers on the 14th of February next. J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS AT 95.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 8 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 5¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 22d day of January, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,282,603 77
Overdrafts		2,631 95
United States bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		300,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		871,900 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, (as per schedule)		251,591 45
Due from other national banks, (as per schedule)		[illegible]
Due from other banks and bankers, (as per schedule)		[illegible]
Banking house		175,000 00
Current expenses		[illegible]
Checks and other cash items, (as per schedule)		[illegible]
Exchanges for Clearing House		[illegible]
Bills of other national banks		78,167 71
Specie, viz.—Coin	$810 00	
Gold Treasury notes	90,000 00	
Checks on other banks payable in gold	4,700 00—	95,370 00
Legal-tender notes		1,080,280 00
Three per cent. certificates		1,200,000 00
Total		$10,084,177 46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	1,000,000 00
Interest	14,631 20
Profit and loss	[illegible]
Circulating notes outstanding	900,000 00
State bank circulation outstanding	[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	[illegible]
Individual deposits	[illegible]
Certified checks	[illegible]
United States deposits	[illegible]
Due to national banks, (as per schedule)	[illegible]
Due to other banks and bankers, (as per schedule)	[illegible]
Premium account	[illegible]
Total	$10,084,177 46

I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the National Broadway Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Correct—attest: (Signed,) F. A. PALMER, F. P. SCHOALS, CHAS. BURKHALTER, Directors.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 26th day of January, 1870. (Signed,) SIDNEY E. FORDHAM, Notary Public, County New-York.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, at close of business, Jan. 22, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts; Overdrafts; United States bonds to secure circulation; United States bonds to secure deposits; United States bonds and securities on hand; Due from national banks; Due from other banks and bankers; Banking house; Current expenses; Premiums; Cash items, (including stamps); Exchanges for Clearing House; Bills of other national banks; Fractional currency, (including nickels); Specie, viz.—Coin; Gold Treasury notes; Gold checks on other banks; Legal-tender notes; Three per cent. certificates; Total. [figures illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in; Surplus fund; Installments paid on increase of capital stock; Discount; Exchange; Interest; Profit and loss; Suspense account; National bank circulation outstanding; Dividends unpaid; Individual deposits; Certified checks; Cashier's checks outstanding; Due to national banks; Due to other banks and bankers; Total. [figures illegible]

I, JOHN T. HILL, Cashier of the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of January, 1870. J. H. V. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

Correct—attest: THOS. A. VYSE, Jr., J. L. PREBLE, GEO. C. COLBURN, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, at the close of business, on the 22d day of January, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,379,061 12
United States bonds to secure circulation		6,905,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		300,000 00
New-York State and City stocks		97,000 00
Due from national banks		426,052 00
Due from other banks and bankers		43,947 11
Banking house		400,000 00
Cash items (checks on adjacent points)		14,886 55
Cash items (checks in exchanges)		1,350,143 83
Bills of other national banks		242,316 00
Fractional currency, nickels, &c.		2,315 18
Specie—viz., coin	$9,870 30	
Gold, Treasury notes	1,032,160 00	
Checks payable in gold	49,044 48—	1,151,080 28
Legal-tender notes		1,305,000 00
United States 3 per cent. certificates		2,305,000 00
Total		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$10,000,000 00
Surplus fund	$3,022,114 96	
Profits	155,444 91—	3,177,559 80
Circulating notes outstanding		5,787,580 00
Dividends unpaid		61,236 00
Individual deposits	$5,316,759 22	
Certified checks	1,322,361 76	
United States deposits	207,787 41	
Due to national banks	1,387,830 63	
Due to other banks and bankers	702,417 57—	9,130,679 60
Total		$28,168,571 85

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

Correct—attest: JOSEPH SAMPSON, E. D. MORGAN, J. J. ASTOR, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of January, 1870. GEO. H. CAREY.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK of New-York at close of business Jan. 22, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts; Overdrafts; United States bonds to secure circulation; United States bonds on hand; Bond and mortgage; Due from national banks; Banking house; Expenses; Taxes paid; Premiums; Cash items; Exchanges for Clearing House; National bank bills; Fractional currency; Coin; Gold Treasury notes; Legal tenders; Three per cents; Total. [figures illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock; Surplus; Discount; Exchange; Profit and loss; Circulation outstanding; Individual deposits; Certified checks; Total. [figures illegible]

I, RICHARD HAMILTON, Cashier of the Bowery National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

Correct—attest: ANDREW C. BENEDICT, ALBERT DUNG, LORIN INGERSOLL, Directors.

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of January, 1870. HENRY BISCHOFF, Notary.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST mortgages in sums of $2,000, $4,000 and $6,000. First mortgages bought. T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 205 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw RAILWAY COMPANY

EIGHT PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE EQUIPMENT BONDS, SECURED BY SINKING FUND.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named Bonds, at 72½, interest payable 1st of January and 1st July.

These Bonds have only 10 years to run, are convertible at any time into the common stock of the Company, and are secured by a sinking fund of $72,000 per annum, six Bonds to be drawn by lot, monthly, commencing August, 1870.

As an additional security, the faith of the Company and of its Board of Directors in their individual capacity is pledged that no further bonds or liens shall be made by the Company, until the said issue of bonds shall be converted into a mortgage bond of the Company, which this Company agree to do, as soon as legislative authority can be obtained for this purpose.

Any further information desired will be furnished at the office of

JACQUELIN & DE COPPET,

NO. 18 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000 BY THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	[illegible]

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them:

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.

10 Per Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.

10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence. TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

MACOUPIN COUNTY 10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST.

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 22d day of January, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts; Overdrafts; United States bonds to secure circulation; United States bonds and securities on hand; Other stocks, bonds and mortgages; Superintendent Bank Department, Albany; Due from other national banks; Due from other banks and bankers; Banking house; Other real estate; Current expenses; Cash items (including stamps); Exchanges for Clearing House; Bills of other national banks; Fractional currency (including nickels); Specie, viz., Coin; Gold Treasury notes; Legal-tender notes; Clearing House certificates (three per cent.); Total $3,344,267 98.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in ... $800,000 00; Surplus fund ... 250,000 00; Discount; Interest ... 13,712 04; Profit and loss; Circulating notes received from Comptroller; Less amount on hand; Amount outstanding; State bank circulation outstanding; Dividends unpaid; Individual deposits; Certified checks; Due to national banks; Due to other banks and bankers; Total.

I, G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

Correct—attest: JOHN N. HAYWARD, JOS. BRITTON, E. B. PERRIN, Directors.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 27th day of January, 1870. G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, at the close of business, Jan. 22, 1870:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$[illegible]
Overdrafts		5,118 00
United States bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000 00
Other bonds and mortgages		14,000 00
Due from other national banks		278,494 34
Due from banks and bankers		24,958 34
Banking house		325,000 00
Current expenses	$2,819 25	
Taxes paid	50,[illegible]	[illegible]
Premiums		111,387 20
Cash items		106,008 68
Exchanges for Clearing House		[illegible]
Bills of other national banks		105,000 00
Fractional currency		4,500 00
Specie, viz., coin	$2,976 25	
Gold Treasury notes	128,000 00	
Gold checks on other banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legal-tender notes		20,000 00
Clearing House certificates, stamped		650,000 00
Total		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in; Surplus fund; Discount; Interest; Profit and loss; National bank circulation outstanding; State bank circulation outstanding; Individual deposits; Certified checks; Cashier's checks outstanding; Due to national banks; Due to other banks and bankers; Dividends unpaid; Total. [figures illegible]

I, JOHN M. CRANE, Cashier of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

Correct—attest: A. V. STOUT, MATTHEW BIRD, WM. W. HUNTINGTON, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of January, 1870. WILLIAM H. BARNES, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST. Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax. H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 123 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 1st of February. WASHINGTON A. HALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 189 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1870.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS due Feb. 1, 1870, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at the Banking House of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., Financial Agents of the Company, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-street, New-York. WM. H. SEWARD, Jr., Treasurer.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Cash capital	[illegible]
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 21, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 5.

Six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1866, will be redeemed in cash. THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. CO., LESSEES OF THE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN, AND CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND CHICAGO RAILROADS, CINCINNATI, Jan. 22, 1870.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will be kept at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co. after Feb. 1, and the coupons on the bonds of either of the above-named Companies will be paid at the same place. By order of the Board of Directors. E. H. SHORT, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, WORTH AND MOTT STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Feb. 1. Transfer books closed from Jan. 24 to Feb. 1. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT ON the Scrip Stock of the United Canal and Railroad Companies of New-Jersey, registered in New-York, to the Jan. 25, will be received up to Feb. 10. Holders will present their receipts, in order to have the payment indorsed thereon. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st of February next. The transfer books will remain closed until 1st of February. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at this office on Feb. 1, 1870, after which date interest will cease. Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE D, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual quarterly Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st February next. Transfer books will open 21 February. By order of the Board. RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

Cash Capital, $250,000. Net Cash Surplus, $[illegible]. ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 38 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1870.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable Feb. 1 next. JAMES VERRANCE, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be opened on the 20th day of December next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, free of United States tax. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 40 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent., free of Government tax, upon the capital stock, payable on the 2d inst. and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York, and afterwards at the office of the Company in Cleveland. The transfer books will close on the 17th inst. and reopen on the 5th inst. GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 7 NASSAU-ST. (Continental Bank Building,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer book will be closed on the 18th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next. CHARLES P. HATT, Treasurer.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1869.

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company maturing Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

Holders willing to make a rebate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on demand from this date. H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1870.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. and the Government tax, will be paid at the banking house on and after Feb. 1, next. Transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st proximo. By order. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1870.

PARTIES ENTITLED TO SCRIP for 1867 are requested to call for it on or before the 31st inst., to avoid forfeiture. WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 189 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of taxes, payable on the 1st day of February next. JOHN L. SEARING, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a quarterly Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February. E. BUCK, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the Bank of America, New-York. JOHN C. PORTER, Secretary and Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

GAZES DE CHAMBERY.

A. T. STEWART & CO. HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FEW DRESSES—EXTRA RICH GAZES DE CHAMBERY, A PART BROCHE OR, THE RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT NOVELTIES FOR BALL DRESSES EVER MANUFACTURED, AND THE FIRST IMPORTED. OUR CUSTOMERS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

MERINO UNDER WEAR

For ladies and children at less than cost; also a large stock of Winter gloves and hosiery; best quality kids reduced to $1 25, and the best $1 gloves in the City, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

REMOVAL.

BEEBE & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED from No. 169 Front-st. to No. 104 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, to 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite City-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:
INDIA.....Jan. 29 ANGLIA.....Feb. 12
CALEDONIA.....Feb. 5 COLUMBIA.....Feb. 19
IOWA.....Feb. 12 RUSSIA.....Mar. 1
Will sail SATURDAY (Hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $70 and $80, according to locality, good for 12 months. $40 for steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from Europe, $30. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the company's office, at Pier 20, or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier 50, 42 North River as follows:
PEREIRE.....DUCHESSE, SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT.....LOUIS ANE, SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE.....ROUMAIN, SATURDAY, Mar. 19
Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) To Brest or Havre, First cabin, $100; second cabin, $70.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Excursion tickets, to the value of $10 more than the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS.....Feb. 2, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GIRARD.....Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSITH.....Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain FRICK.....Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.....March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.....Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
Cabin Passage, gold, $80 to $100.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 25 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 22 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2 | Siberia, Thursday, Feb. 17
Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 3 | China, Wednesday, Feb. 23
Asia, Wednesday, Feb. 9 | Alpine, Thursday, Mar. 3
Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10 | Calabria, Wed'sday, M'ch 2
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16 | Samaria, Thursday, M'ch 10
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, including wine, Gold.
First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin.....$120, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Halifax, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
THE OWNERS OF THE LINE of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Feb. 5, 9 A. M.
NUBIA (via Halifax).....Saturday, Feb. 12, noon.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and fortnight TUESDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100	Steerage.....$30
To London.....110	To London.....40
To Paris.....115	To Paris.....47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.	STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80	Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20	Halifax.....15
St. Johns, N. F., by } Branch Steamer.....45	St. Johns, N. F., by } Branch Steamer.....20

Passengers also for warded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be purchased here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 25 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 6 North River.
THE QUEEN, Thursday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.
DENMARK, Forbes, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
VIRGINIA, Thomas, Saturday, Feb. 4.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30; currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 61 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60, according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FIRST.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKER, leaves steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight on wharf. Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Feb. 4. All usual facilities allowed shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIPS on the 20d of every month:
MERIMAC, Capt. WEE, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELKELDER, Feb. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 22.
These splendid steamers sail on the 20d of each month, and call at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain R. VAN SICE, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Captain R. VAN SICE, Feb. 3
IDAGLIA, Capt. R. GREENE, Feb. 10
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Feb. 17.
For freight or passage apply to
R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Captain AYRES, SATURDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 2 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 12 Wall-st.

VIRGO, Captain BURLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 6 and 8 Broad-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CROWELL, THURSDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 46 North River, at 12 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S.C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.
The steamer ..... will sail THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 5 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, Harvest & Coy forward all goods free of commission.
Insurance on goods at the rate of ..... cents per $100. ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 72 Wall-st.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.
Sailings from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by every sailing Packet. Drafts for $1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates. at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 66 Spruce-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families and gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the services of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from complicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examinations and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy courier and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
ALABAMA,
Captain LEMESURIER,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
In new receiving, fire proof warehouse.
Insurance guaranteed at one half a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWEST RATES than any other line.
The MERCIDITA will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 5.
For freight or passage apply to
J. A. P. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 17 Wall-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR HAVANA.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steamship RARIDAN, Edward Whittemore, Commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 40 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 M.
For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 56 Liberty-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every Thursday, from Pier No. 37 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEARING, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALLEMANDE & LONG, No. 22 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8.00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10.20 A. M., day express, drawing room cars attached.
4.00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6.20 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via C. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11.00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7.00 A. M., 2.00 and 4 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
1.30 and 6.30 P. M., Spuyten Duyvil trains.
[.30, 7.30, 9.10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3.30, 4.10, 7 and 11.30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9.00 A. M. Poughkeepsie trains (Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. H. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE Depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 9 A. M., 8 P. M. and 6.40 P. M. (daily.) Hornellsville, 8.45 A. M., 9.45 A. M. and 6.45 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 9 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, to Cleveland and Galena. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6.40 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. Express tickets issued at 241 Broadway.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4.30 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3.30 P. M. (23d-st. 3.45 P. M.)
For Otisville and Way at 3.30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 3.15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3.30 and 4.30 P. M. (23d-st. 7.45 A. M., 3.15 and 4.15 P. M.)
For Piermont, Nyack and Way, 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. (23d-st. 9.15 A. M., 11.45 A. M., 2.45 P. M. and 4.45 P. M.)
For Paterson, Suffern and Way, 7.45 A. M., 4.15 P. M. and 6.45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 8.45 A. M., 2.15 A. M., 4.15 P. M., 5.45 P. M. and 11.45 P. M. (daily.)
For Hackensack and Way, 11.45 A. M., 2.45 P. M. and 11.45 P. M. (daily.)
For Piermont, Nyack and Way, 7.45 A. M., 4.15 P. M., 6.45 P. M. and 11.45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 4 P. M., 5.15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 8.45 P. M.
For Paterson, Suffern and Way, 9 A. M., 4.15 P. M., 5.15 P. M. and Saturdays only 11.45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, 9 A. M., 4.15 P. M., 5.15 P. M. and Saturdays only 11.45 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage left at the office, at 241 Broadway, corner 30th-st. and Nassau, Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Newark-st., Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand Street ferries daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: For Farmingdale, 10 A. M.; for Babylon, 3.30 P. M.; for Greenport, 4 P. M.; accommodation for Babylon, on Saturdays through to Patchogue, 6.30 P. M.; for Montauk, on Saturday, through to Patchogue, 6.30 P. M. For Hicksville, on Saturday, through to Babylon, 6 P. M. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Montauk late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE:
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Pass always at low rates, as by any other line.
The new and elegant steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES, Capt. GEO. E. HULL,
From Pier No. 2, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander Lewis, Commander Simmons,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 39, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Meals and attendance free.
FIRE, LIFE-PROTECTION, ETC.
The Fire Department of the Steamboat Company, composed of 50 men, with the best apparatus, is ready at any hour of the day or night to render assistance to any vessel in the vicinity.
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The Steamboat Company have also a Fire Department on shore, consisting of 50 men, with the best apparatus, ready at any hour of the day or night to render assistance to any building in the vicinity.
The Steamboat Company have also a Life-Protection Department on shore, consisting of 50 men, with the best apparatus, ready at any hour of the day or night to render assistance to any vessel

ALBANY.

Unfortunations by the Senate—Spawling Harem Case—Representation in the North Hudson Section—A Voice from Genesee County—The Binghamton Insurance Asylum—Impositions and Conveyances to be Made Illusive.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1870.

Both Houses held brief sessions to-day, and the proceedings were unimportant. The Senate got into Executive Session at noon by the casting vote of Lieutenant-Governor BRAGG, and, in pursuance of the programme agreed upon in caucus yesterday, confirmed all the Governor's nominations, with the exception of GEORGE W. MILLER, of Rochester, for Superintendent of Insurance; DANIEL B. HOWELL, of Rochester, for Bank Superintendent, and ISAAC McCORMIC, Jr., and J. P. FIERSON, of Troy, for Commissioners of Capital Police. Several new nominees for Loan Commissioners were sent in by the Governor, but were not acted upon. Dr. CARNOCHAN, of New-York, for Health Officer, was the first name confirmed. The vote stood 16 to 15. A great many protests have been received here from physicians throughout the State against his confirmation, grounded mainly on his violation of what are called the "etiquettes" of the profession, and partly on his personal habits. Governor HOFFMAN, the son of a "regular" physician, they protest, ought not to have allowed himself to be forced into the nomination of a man who holds professional intercourse with "quappies."

ABOUT DRAWING ROOM CARS.

The Senate to-day passed the Assembly resolution calling upon railroad companies of the State to report to the Legislature the amount of their receipts for extra fares collected from passengers for riding in what are called "drawing room cars," and by what authority they collected the same.

REPRESENTATION IN THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. KIERNAN introduced a bill to-day at the request of some physicians in New-York, extending to all Medical and Medico-legal societies of the State the privilege of being represented by delegates in the State Medical Society. The original act incorporating that Society permits no County Medical Societies to be represented.

O JERUSALEM!

Mr. VAN STERENBURGH, who represents the terrified of Greene County in the Assembly, to-day offered the following resolutions which I transcribe *verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatim*:

Resolved, That the adoption of the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States by the Usurpate Southern States by duress & Military Coercion exercised under the most flagrant usurpation of Power by Congress is and should be regarded by patriotic Citizens as null and void and no binding Obligation upon any Sovrign & independent State of this union.

Resolved, That the Enactment of laws by Congress taking from the Supreme Court of the united States the power to Call in question the Constitutionality of laws exceedingly than is designed to limit the national Judiciary a coordinate branch of the Government of the Government most important functions and in effect converts the Government into an absolute despotism with no tribunal to Call in question or interfere with the exercise of any power by Congress.

Resolved, That the time has arrived when it is the duty of patriotic citizens to speak in no uncertain terms, and violence shall be opposed by the patriotic Army and every sacrifice to defend the glorious Constitution of our country, which our forefathers made in establishing it. H. VAN STERENBURGH.

THE BINGHAMTON INSURANCE ASYLUM.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Livingston, offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking the Speaker to appoint a Committee of three to investigate the condition of the Binghamton Asylum for Inebriates and report what it has cost the State; the number of patients reformed, the mode of treatment now practiced, and whether any legislation is necessary with regard to the institution. The whole information called for, it is said, will be found in the Superintendent's report, which will be presented to the Legislature in a few days.

ELECTING INSPECTORS AND CANVASSERS.

Mr. JACOBS' bill, providing for the election by the people of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election in each election district of Kings County, was favorably reported by the Committee on Cities. A similar bill for New-York has been introduced by Mr. KIERNAN. Both bills provide for the representation of the minority in the Boards of Inspectors and Canvassers, the party having the majority in any district to be entitled to two Inspectors or Canvassers and the minority one.

S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 27.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following bills were reported:

By Mr. TWEED—Chartering the City of Yonkers; also, the City of Rome.

By Mr. CAUDEBEC—To regulate and grade highways in New-Utrecht; also, confirming the acts of the Supervisors of Westchester and New-York.

By Mr. MURPHY—To lay gas pipes in New-Utrecht.

By Mr. FARRELL—Allowing additional compensation to Department clerks.

By Mr. HARDENBURG—The General Canal Appropriation bill.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Notice was given of the following bills:

By Mr. HASTENDING—Amending the act designating holidays with a view to paying notes, &c.

By Mr. CREAMER—Regulating fees of public officers.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the act relative to the Wyoming County Judiciary.

Amending the act incorporating the village of Potsdam.

SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS.

Mr. PARKER called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which was passed the bill amending the act relative to preferred causes in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

The motion prevailed to reconsider and, in accordance with a previous motion, went into Executive Session.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE.

On the opening of the doors the Senate, in Committee, disposed of the following bills as noted:

Amending the act to incorporate benevolent and charitable societies. Third reading.

Providing additional compensation to the State Department clerks. Third reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. GERDES—To authorize a railroad in Lexington avenue, New-York.

By Mr. KUPPER—Amending the charter of the Blind Institution; also, to alter the map or plan of New-York.

By Mr. FRENCH—To provide for learning the amount of annually sold fertilizers by the Health Commissioner, and to provide for remedying the evil.

By Mr. WOODIN—To encourage and aid the construction of railroads; also, to aid the construction of the Southern Central Railroad.

By Mr. WOODWARD—Amending the act relative to binding out orphans by the trustees of asylums; also, amending the revised statute conferring authority on Surrogates to appoint guardians.

By Mr. LOBB—Repealing the Registry law.

By Mr. FROST—Enabling the voters of Newtown, Queens County, to vote in districts for town officers and for other purposes.

SLEEPING AND DRAWING-ROOM CARS.

Mr. WOOD called up the resolution instructing the Railroad Committee to inquire into the authority by law the railroad companies are charging extra for sleeping and drawing-room car accommodations.

Mr. CREAMER advocated the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. WOOD said the object of these cars was to evade the law fixing the rate of fare. The extra fare received did not go to the stockholders, but to a Ring within the directors of the road. If it went to the stockholders, there would not be so much objection.

Mr. KENNEDY hoped the Senate would go further, and take action on a more important matter in the control of these gigantic corporations. He referred to freight charges on railroads.

Mr. TWEED moved that the Committee report within twenty days. Agreed to.

Mr. WOODIN said it was well known that the railroad companies adopted measures to force passengers into these cars. He would rather see, however, a resolution that would embrace all the evils complained of against all the railroads in the State.

The resolution was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following are the most important bills reported:

By Mr. M. C. MURPHY—Amending the act making provision for the government of the City of New-York.

By Mr. PLAGE—Compelling gas companies to make annual reports to the Comptroller.

By Mr. LAMAHAN—Relative to the Capital Police act.

By Mr. GERSON—Amending the act creating a Justice division of assistant district attorneys.

By Mr. ALTCHEK—Allowing graduates of the law of foreign countries to practice in courts; also, repealing the act relative to compensation for causing death by negligence.

By Mr. FIELDS—To extend the time for the collection of taxes in towns of the State. Read and passed.

By Mr. CULLEN—Changing the name of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church; also, chartering the trustees of the New-York Central Conference; also, changing the name of the corporation of the Brooklyn Atheneum.

[illegible]

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. ALWOOD—Amending the act investing in the Supreme Court legislative powers, and prescribing certain pleadings and proceedings.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. ALWOOD—Amending the act investing in the Supreme Court legislative powers, and prescribing certain pleadings and proceedings.

By Mr. JACOBS—For the better prevention of cruelty to animals.

By Mr. O'KEEFE—Repealing the act relative to the new passenger depot of the Harlem Railroad at New-York; also, repealing the Railroad Consolidation act.

By Mr. CULLEN—For the relief of Amalgamated Fire Engine Company.

By Mr. MACHTMAN—Regulating the sale of food in markets.

By Mr. PLUNKETT—For the better protection of the Indians of New-York.

By Mr. HERBERT—Chartering the Trade Savings Bank of New-York.

By Mr. RAY—To correct assessment errors and regulate fees therefor.

By Mr. FLAGG—For the better protection of those who board horses and other animals.

By Mr. HERBERT—To suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors except in incorporated cities.

By Mr. WOOD—Attaching the Amsterdam and the Lake Ontario Shore Railroads.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—Chartering the Westchester County Milk Company.

By Mr. KIERNAN—Amending the act chartering musical societies.

By Mr. GRAHAM—Amending the act chartering Mansard hotels to hold real estate.

The following resolutions were introduced:

By Mr. JOHNSON—For a special committee to visit and investigate the management of the Inebriates Asylum, and report if further legislation is necessary.

By Mr. VAN STERENBURGH—That the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment ought to be rescinded as null and void, and also denouncing all such amendments. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

By Mr. JACOBS—That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New-York inform the Senate and Assembly whether they have complied with the Union Ferry Company, relative to the abolition of fare. Adopted.

[illegible]

THE WILKES LIBEL CASE.

Conclusion of the Trial—Colonel Bruce Declared Not Guilty—Charge by Judge Bedford.

The trial of Colonel SAUNDERS D. BRUCE on a charge of publishing a libelous article against GEORGE WILKES in the *Turf, Field & Farm*, was resumed before Judge BEDFORD in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The case was summed up by Mr. CLARK for the defence, and by District-Attorney GARVIN for the prosecution, the former claiming that the article which was published by his client could not be construed into a libel against the complainant. The following is the charge of Judge BEDFORD:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The defendant at the bar SAUNDERS D. BRUCE has been indicted by the Grand Jury for libel, which means, for the purpose of this case, the wanton and malicious publication of an article without justification. That portion of the alleged libelous matter in which the District-Attorney asks for a conviction, is as follows:

"The second Sampson is an editor, and not a popular orator. He opened his infant eyes upon the earth beneath Kentucky skies, where he grew to manhood, loving Governor SEWARD much because he refused to pardon a youthful indiscretion. For a while he made his home on the Pacific coast teaching the adventurous miners of the golden land the value of law and order; winning immortality as the friend and biographer of the murdered BRODERICK, and then returning to New-York with the epolts of friendship to establish a sporting journal, which, by driving the genial WM. T. POMEROY ruined men into a drunkard's grave. Since then he has figured at many a prize fight, has been an honored guest at the palace of St. James without the knowledge of the Queen; assisted in carrying on a stupendous war by speculating in substitutes."

In every case of alleged newspaper libel the prosecution must prove the following facts: First, the publication of the article; secondly, that the accused, at the time of the publication of the article in question, was the proprietor and editor of the paper which contained the article. The prosecution then rest their case. And the law throws the burden of proof upon the defence to prove a justification. And failing in this, the law declares the accused guilty of the charge, and then it becomes your duty to render a verdict accordingly. In order to make out the case for the people, the District-Attorney called the following witnesses:

Mr. Geo. A. Fernwright, who testified that on the 4th of January, 1870, he purchased a copy of the *Turf, Field & Farm*, of the issue of Dec. 31, 1869; that the *Turf, Field & Farm* was published by SAUNDERS D. BRUCE.

Judge DOWLING was next called, and said that, in his opinion, the article in question referred to Mr. GEORGE WILKES. The Judge also testified that Mr. FOSTER had communicated the article to him in behalf of another party; that Mr. FOSTER presented a paper to him, requesting him to read it and for him then and there to give his opinion whether the article was libelous or not. The Judge DOWLING declined, giving for a reason that he might be called upon as a Magistrate to investigate the matter, and referred Mr. FOSTER to some attorney in order that affidavits might be drawn up, and then upon the presentation of the affidavits he would grant one Warrant if the proofs were sufficient to grant a warrant. The action of Judge DOWLING in this case is only one of the many instances of the high-toned, honorable manner in which he administers the criminal law of this City.

Recorder HACKETT in court called and examined in his opinion the article in question refers to Mr. GEORGE WILKES. The Recorder also tells us that Mr. WILKES labored hard with his pen and personal influence to make Mr. BRODERICK United States Senator. Mr. HACKETT recalled and says that the article in question in his opinion refers to Mr. WILKES. He did not know Mr. WILKES and BRODERICK were bosom friends.

Dr. QUACKENBOS says that he learned from Mr. BRODERICK that he had made his will before going to California, and that Mr. BRODERICK told that he had made Mr. WILKES his residuary legatee. Mr. McGOWAN tells us that he has been a constant reader of Wilkes' Spirit, and that he had never read an article like that on the prisoner.

This is the testimony for the prosecution. The defence offers no testimony. Mr. BRUCE did the accused take advantage of the late statute allowing him to testify and offer testimony himself in his own behalf. But, gentlemen, it is my duty to tell you that the same statute that gives the accused the right to testify, declares that his evidence is to do so shall create no legal presumption against him. And now, gentlemen of the jury, I charge you that if you find on the evidence, that the article that SAUNDERS D. BRUCE as the editor and proprietor of the *Turf, Field & Farm*, published, was published in the manner and with the intent that the article was published, as is alleged, and, thirdly, that it is libelous in its character and refers to GEORGE WILKES; and fourthly, was not published with good motives and justifiable ends, then it becomes your duty to render a verdict of guilty. If, however, you have any reasonable doubt arising upon the evidence, (but not based upon surmise or hypothesis,) then that doubt is the property of the defendant, and he should be acquitted. If, however, you have no doubt, then promptly render such a verdict as the facts warrant. And now, gentlemen, in conclusion, I would remark, that we are living in an age in which science is progressing with rapid strides, and yet we are only feeling, as it were, "the beginning of the end." The two mighty powers of the age, the "Press" and the "Pulpit," are creating a new era. The latter publishes with the majesty of a thought that lives forever, the great exponent of thought, enunciates that power, that sways over the world, and when just and correct in its decisions, is almost omnipotent. The Press has a mighty mission to fulfill. Its immense responsibilities of a grave character. It may shape the destiny of men and nations. When the Press, as [illegible]

[illegible]

The Jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

EXTENSIVE FIRE

Destruction of Two Large Buildings—Aggregate Loss $[illegible]—Perils of Firemen.

At 9 o'clock last night an alarm of fire was given, on the discovery of flames on the second floor of the four-story double brick and stone building, Nos. 216 and 218 West Twenty-seventh-street, occupied on that floor by BAKER & WATERBURY, manufacturers of fancy wooden flooring.

Owing to the inflammable nature of the stock and the occupancy, fire the flames gained rapid headway, and spread through the upper floors, which were [illegible] the entire building the one name of fire by the time it was [illegible] and to work. By that time it was easy to see that the fire would be an extensive one, and that the flames had run past all control, and that only the utmost efforts of the firemen would prevent the spread of the fire to the adjoining buildings. The wind, however, was blowing from the south-west, and, as a consequence, the flames were driven northward, and, as a result, the fire spread rapidly, in spite of the efforts of the firemen, from one building to another, until the entire block was in flames. The firemen, however, were enabled to stay the progress of the fire at the building next to the corner, or adjoining, into which the flames had spread, however, [illegible] the building, and, [illegible] the flames, which had spread to the building next to the corner, and